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VOLUME VIII. EBENSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1874. NUMBER 46.

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Nov. 26.-tf.

STEAM TANNERY FOR SALE.—Following is a description of a Steam Tannery and Real Estate located in Ebensburg, Cambria County, Pa., which are offered for sale on the most liberal terms: The property consists of 2 Acres of Land, on which is erected a TWO STORY BUILDING, 40 by 50, and a ONE STORY BUILDING, 20 by 80, 18 Vats, 6 Leaches, 1 large Leach Tank, 2 Limes, 1 Handler, 2 Bates, 1 good Engine of 10-horse power, 1 Bark Mill, 1 Machine for rolling leather, and other fixtures. The establishment has a capacity for tanning 5,000 hides per year, and has advantages in the way of low priced bark, convenience to railroad and market, etc. This is a rare chance for a tanner with a small capital. For terms, etc., apply to
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JNO. E. SCANLAN, Agent.
Ebensburg, Aug. 21, 1874.-tf.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.
Estate of PETER KAYLOR, dec'd.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Peter Kaylor, late of Munster township, Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of said county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN G. KAYLOR,
THOMAS SARGENT, } Executors.
JOSEPH HOGUE,
Nov. 20, 1874.-6t.

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE.
Estate of SILAS J. PARRISH, dec'd.

Letters of Administration on the estate of said deceased, late of Munster township, Cambria county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment forthwith, and those having demands against the same will present them properly probated for settlement.

ELIZA PARRISH, Administratrix.
Ebensburg, Nov. 20, 1874.-6t.

DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Johnstown, Pa. Office in the old Exchange building, (up stairs,) corner of Clinton and Locust streets. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

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(*DAILY and WEEKLY.*)

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HONESTY, ECONEMY and REEORM

in the administration of government. While THE POST will be the firm and unflinching advocate of Democracy, it will uphold no man in its ranks who does not practice honesty in all official stations and public places. This paper will reserve to itself the right to maintain its

DEMOCRACY and INDEPENDENCE
IN ALL THINGS,

and on all subjects; looking only to the best interests of the whole country and all classes of the community.

Owing to the recent changes in the

United States Postal Laws,

after the 1st of January, 1875, all newspaper postage must be paid by the publishers, so that it will be necessary to add the postage to the subscription, to all subscribers residing outside of Allegheny Co. Those residing in the county are required to pay no postage. Subscribers will see that this does not increase the price of their papers, as they only transmit to us the postage they are compelled to pay to their local postmasters.

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which occupies the position of being the only Democratic Daily Paper in Western Pennsylvania, and longest established Democratic Daily in the State will contain all the latest news and markets down to 4 o'clock A. M. of each morning, and will be furnished to all mail subscribers at $10.00 per year, postage paid by the proprietors.

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By Mail, per annum	$10.00
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WEEKLY and DAILY for 1875.

The approach of the Presidential election gives unusual importance to the events and developments of 1875. We shall endeavor to describe them fully, faithfully, and fearlessly.

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It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world. It will be full of entertaining and appropriate reading of every sort, but will print nothing to offend the most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will always contain the most interesting stories and romances of the day, carefully selected and legibly printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent feature in the WEEKLY SUN, and its articles will always be found fresh and useful to the farmer.

The number of men independent in politics is increasing, and the WEEKLY SUN is their paper especially. It belongs to no party, and obeys no dictation, contending for principle and for the election of the best men. It exposes the corruption that disgraces the country and threatens the overthrow of republican institutions. It has no fear of knaves and seeks no favors from their supporters.

The markets of every kind and the fashions are regularly reported in its columns.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN is one dollar a year for a sheet of eight pages, and fifty-six columns. As this barely pays the expenses of paper and printing, we are not able to make any discount or allow any premium to friends who may make special efforts to extend its circulation. Under the new law, which requires payment of postage in advance, one dollar a year, with twenty cents the cost of prepaid postage added, is the rate of subscription. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Anyone who sends one dollar and twenty cents will get the paper, post-paid, for a year.

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Address, "THE SUN," NEW YORK CITY.

TRIAL LIST.—Causes set down for trial at the ensuing term of Court, commencing on Monday, December 7th, 1874:

SECOND WEEK.

Apple	vs. Irvins.
Little et al	vs. Kerr et al.
McGough	vs. Pattersons.
Cooper & Co	vs. Rist.
Cambria Iron Co	vs. Christy et al.
Patton	vs. Hipps et al.
Edwards	vs. Bouer, Adm'r.
Heslop	vs. Heslop.
Caldwell & Kimmell	vs. Fields.
Guardian of M. A. McGonigle	vs. Woleslagles.
Lambour	vs. Bichel.
Dunegan	vs. Mellon.
Hughan	vs. Penna. Rail Road Co.
Burgoon's Ex'r.	vs. Burk's Ex'r.
Burgoon's Ex'r.	vs. Burk.
McMullen	vs. Bradley.

J. K. HITE, Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, Ebensburg, Nov. 9, 1874.

STRAY HEIFER.—Came into the enclosure of the subscriber, in Clearfield township, some time in the latter part of July last, a BRINDLE HEIFER, with white face, one year old last Spring. If the owner does not come forward, prove property and pay charges within the time specified, the heifer will be disposed of as the law directs.
DENNIS McCAULEY.
Clearfield Twp., Nov. 20, 1874.-3t.

THE BAR-TENDER'S STORY.

When I knowed him at first there was suthin'—
  A sort of a general air—
That was very particular pleasin',
  And what you might call debonair.
I'm aware the expression is Frenchy,
  And rather high daddy, perhaps;
Which accounts that I have the acquaintance
  Of several quality chaps.

But he got to increasin' his doses,
  And took 'em more often, he did,
And it growed on him faster and faster
  Till inter a bummer he slid.
I was grieved to observe this here fellow
  A shovin' himself down the grade,
And I lectured him onto it sometimes
  At the risk of spilin' the trade.

At last he got thunderin' seedy,
  And he lost the respect for himself,
And all his high notions of honor
  Was bundled away on the shelf.
But at times he was dreadful remorseful
  Whenever he'd stop for to think,
And he'd swear to reform himself frequent,
  And end it by taking a drink.

What saved the young feller? A woman!
  She come it the singlerest way.
He come into the bar-room one evenin'
  (He hadn't been drinkin' that day.)
And he sot himself down to a table
  With a terrible sorrowful face,
And he sot there a groanin' repeated,
  And callin' himself a gone case.

He was thinkin' and thinkin' and thinkin',
  And cussin' himself for his fate,
And he ended his thinkin' as usual
  By orderin' a Bourbon straight.
He was holdin' the glass in his fingers,
  When into the place from the street
There came a young gal like a spirit,
  With a face that was powerful sweet.

And she glided right up to the table
  And took the glass gently away,
And she said to him, "George, it is over:
  I am only a woman to-day!
I rejected you once in my anger,
  But I come to you lowly and meek,
For I can't live without you, my darling,
  I thought I was strong, but I'm weak.

"You are bound into terrible bondage,
  And I come, love, to share it with you:
Is there shame in the deed? I can bear it,
  For at last to my love I am true;
I have turned from the home of my childhood
  And I come to my lover and friend,
Leaving comfort, contentment, and honor,
  And I'll stay to the terrible end.

"Is there hunger and want in the future?
  I will share it with you and not shrink!
And together we'll join in the pleasures,
  The woes and the dangers of drink."
Then she raised up the glass firm and steady,
  But her face was as pale as the dead—
"Here's to wine and the joy of carousals,
  The songs and the laughter," she said.

Then he riz up, his face like a tempest,
  And took the glass out of her hand,
And slung it away, stern and savage,
  And I tell you his manner was grand!
And he says: "I have done with it, Nelly:
  And I'll turn from the ways I have trod,
And I'll live to be worthy of you, dear,
  So help me a merciful God!

"You have saved me, my love and my darling,
  On a noble and womanly plan;
Go back to your home till I seek you
  In the garb and the strength of a man!"

* * * * * * * * * *

I seen that same feller last Monday,
  Lookin' nobby and handsome and game;
He was wheelin' a vehicle, gen'lemen,
  And a baby was into the same.

THE SNUFF-COLORED SUIT.

I scarcely know how it happened, but a timber must have fallen and struck me upon the head.

The first thing that I realized was that I was straight and still upon something hard, and when I tried to move myself and speak, I found it impossible to do so.

I concluded that I must be in some very tight, dark place, for I could not see; in fact I soon learned that; though conscious, I could do nothing but hear.

A door opened and footsteps and voices approached; I felt a cloth taken from my face, and a voice—which I recognized as that of Mr. Jones, the father of my wife that was to be,—said:

"He hasn't changed much," and his companion, whose voice I knew to be that of the village undertaker, Hopkins by name, said lightly:

"Better looking dead than alive. How does Jerusha feel about it? take on much?"

"O no, she had her eye on another fellow any how, and a better match too, excepting the money part. Though I had nothing against Ben, only he didn't know much, and was about the homeliest man I ever knew. Such a mouth; why it really seemed as though he was going to swallow knife, fork, plate and all, when he opened it at dinner."

"Well," said the cheerful voice of Hopkins "he'll never open his mouth again, that's certain;" and then he proceeded to measure me for my coffin, for it seemed that I was dead, or they thought I was, which was all the same to the greedy pocket of the undertaker.

I had heard of undertakers who always whistled joyfully when they got a measure, but I never believed it before. But that man actually whistled a subdued dancing tune while measuring me, and it seemed to me that three or four icicles were rolling down my back, to the music of his whistle.

His duty done, they covered my face again and left me to my own reflections, which were not particularly comforting, although I often heard it remarked, that meditation was good for the soul, and this was the best chance I had ever had for it.

An hour must have passed when the door again opened, and two more persons came whispering along to where I lay, and the voice of my promised wife fell upon my ear:

"I dread to look at him, Bob; he was so mortal homely alive, he must be frightful, dead."

I ground my teeth in imagination, as I remembered how often she had gone into raptures, or pretended to, over my noble brow, and expressive mouth; and how she had often declared that if I were taken from her, she would surely pine away and die.

One of them raised the cloth, and I knew they were looking at me. Bob was her second cousin, and I knew he was that "other fellow," whom her father had mentioned.

"Seems to me you don't feel very bad about his dying, 'Rusha," remarked Bob, meditatively.

"Well, to tell the truth," said my dear betrothed, "I don't care very much about it. If he had lived I should have married him, because he was rich, and father wanted me to; but I was getting about sick of my bargain, for I should always be ashamed of him, he looked so much like a baboon."

"But you loved him," remarked Bob.

"No I didn't! My affections were wasted long ago upon one who never returned my love;" and my fast-fading idol sighed heavily.

They had covered my face by this time, and were standing a few steps from where I lay.

"About how long ago, 'Rusha?" asked Bob.

"A year, or such a matter," with another deep sigh, which ended in a fit of sneezing.

"About the time I went away," interogated the cautious Bob, coughing a little.

"Well, yes, somewhere's near," assented my dear affianced.

"Now Jerusha, you don't mean to insinuate that I—

"I don't mean to insinuate anything, Bob Smith!" and the angelic sweetness of her voice was somewhat sharpened.

"Now, see here, 'Rusha, I've loved you ever since you were knee high to a goober, but I thought when I came home, that you was sweet on that other chap; but, I swan, I believed you liked me the best all the time."

"O, Bob!" said my was-to-be, in a gushing sort of way.

"Mine own Jerusha," remarked Bob.

Then I heard a subdued rush accompanied by violent lip explosions.

I tried to kick, or grate my teeth, or do something to relieve my outraged feelings, but not a kick or a grate could I raise.

It was an awful fix to be in, but there was nothing to do but to stand it or rather to lay it, so I laid still and let 'em kiss until they got tired of it, and then they went out, and I was again left to my own pleasant reflections.

Night came, and so did a lot of young fellows with their girls, to sit up with me; and they had a jolly time of it, although it was against my principles to enjoy it, on so solemn an occasion.

It seemed an age till morning, but it came at last and they went away. I heard them say that I was to be buried that day at two o'clock, and I was beginning to feel decidedly shaky, when Jerusha and her mother came into the room and began arranging it for the funeral.

"Rusha," said her mother, "here is that snuff-colored suit of poor Ben's; of course he will never have any more use for his clothes, so just put them away among your carpet rags, they'll make a splendid stripe."

Now, that particular suit of clothes was just the neatest one I ever owned, armholes, collars, wristbands and buttons all just the thing, and my blood boiled to hear them talk so coolly of using them for a stripe in a rag carpet.

They kept on talking as they swept, dusted and cleaned up the room.

"Bob says he will take the Martin farm to work this year," said Jerusha cheerfully, "and as soon as we are married we shall go to keeping house in that little cottage close to the road. Now I must get my carpet done just as soon as possible, for I want it in that nice little front room. These duds of Ben's will make out rags enough I guess. His folks live so far away they will never inquire about his clothes. Now, if it wasn't for the looks of it, we could ask old mother Smith about coloring yellow; she's sure to be here to-day."

I was getting very mad now, indeed, I felt that the crisis was near, and that I should either die or explode, if they did not let my snuff-colored suit alone.

Jerusha picked them up—I knew it, for I heard the buckles and buttons jingle—and made for the door.

I tried to shake my fist and yell at her, but all in vain. I laid there, outwardly as quiet as a lamb, inwardly boiling with wrath. It was too much; the deepest trance could not have held out against the loss of that suit.

With a powerful effort I sprang up and screamed.

Jerusha dropped my clothes and her mother the duster, and both fled from the room and house, never stopping until they reached Dr. Brown's across the street.

With difficulty I managed to get my clothes. I had just got them fairly on, when Mrs. Jones and her daughter, followed by a numerous company of men, women and children, came cautiously peering into the room. I sat on my board and looked at them.

Such a scared, comical looking crowd was enough to laugh an owl, so I laughed.

I know it was unbecoming, but I couldn't have helped it if they had chucked me into my coffin—which the undertaker was just then carrying by the window—and buried me the next minute.

I laughed until I jarred the chair out from under the one end of my board, and down I went with a crash.

Then the doctor ventured into the room, saying rather dubiously:

"So you are not dead after all, Ben?"

"Well, no, not exactly," I replied; "sorry to disappoint my friends about the funeral, however."

"Yes," he said, rather absently, "bad rather—that is—ahem!"

"*Fooled out of that snuff-colored stripe!*" I thought as I looked at Jerusha.

"Go and speak to him," said her father in a stage-whisper. "He's got the stamps and you had better marry him after all."

They began to crowd around me and congratulate me on my escape.

I noticed that they cried a great deal more now than they did when I was dead.

Jerusha came and hung around my neck, sniveling desperately.

I gave her a not over-gentle push and told her to wait next time until I was safely buried before you set on my old clothes.

"Oh, I am so glad!" she said sweetly, without appearing to notice what I said about the clothes—"that you are not dead, Benny dear. My heart seems all withered and broken too see you lying there so cold and white. I wept bitterly above your pale face, my beloved."

"Yes," I replied, I heard you and Bob talking on terribly. It was a lucky die for me."

"Could you hear?" she gasped.

"I rather think I could—some," I replied.

She looked toward the door, but it was crowded full, so she made a dive for the open window and went throug it like a deer.

She shut herself up in the smoke-house and would not come out until after I had left the house.

Bob would not fulfil his promise of marriage with his cousin because she tried to make up with me again; so she is living a life of single blessedness.

While I am writing, my wife is cutting up my snuff-colored clothes to make a stripe in a new carpet for our front room.

A VIRGINIA INCIDENT.—Old Mark Kallar, says the Charlottesville (Va.) Chronicle, was a citizen of Augusta county, and it has not been a decade since he emigrated to the "undiscovered country." Mark was somewhat eccentric, as an evidence of which we may state that he procured his second wife by purchase for the extravagant sum of $5, and was married in a full suit of red flannel. The money for the spouse was paid to the agent who did the courting, and not to the fair dame, who gave herself up "without money and without price." As may be readily imagined, Mrs. Kallar was not the most exemplary of wives, and a brief aquaintance demonstrated the fact that she was as fond of the bottle as Mark himself. The couple in this particular were well mated, and passed many years together with great satisfaction and remarkable harmony.

One summer day, however, the old man was made a widower in a shocking manner. The couple started on foot for the county seat, and Mark, being more active than the old lady, had advanced considerably ahead. The madam trudged along leisurely, smoking her pipe, when by some means her clothing caught fire and she was burned there in the public road literally to a crisp. Two gentlemen on horseback on their way to Staunton, came suddenly on the roasted body of the poor creature, and stood horrified at the ghastly spectacle. One of them rode ahead, and overtaking the old man informed him of the terrible occurrence. Mark expressed no emotion, but turning around with a grunt, retraced his steps and soon reached the scene of the terrible catastrophe. There lay the blackened corpse of his wife, so charred and disfigured as scarcely to be recognized. Mark walked with a cane and hobbling up to the body he gave it a punch or so with the stick, standing over it in a half bent posture. After surveying it he paid the following eloquent and pathetic tribute to the memory of the deceased: "Humph! I told her she had better leave her pipe at home! Now what'll I do for a housekeeper?"

A "SPEEDY" CALCULATION.—While riding from South Paris to Portland, some years ago, on the Grand Trunk R. R. of Maine, then newly opened, I overheard a middle-aged man, in the seat directly before me, expressing to a companion his wonder at the rapid advance of improvement.—He was evidently from the backwoods, and his speech gave proof that he was Yankee born and bred. Said he:

"Wal, I swan, It's cur'us haow we du git up. Now when I ain't a lookin' out'r the winder, it don't seem as though we was a scootin' it so dreadful; but when I look at the trees—Jerusha! don't they spin by! Only think—I can remember when it took dad an' I, onct, four days, of hard travelin', to git from Paudunk tew Bosting. Then, by'm by, the stage was put on the Gorman road, an' by hard pushin' we could git through tew Portland in a day. That made it three days. Then, by gracious, when they got on a steamboat, we could go in tew days. Naow look at it! Geewhittaker! Ken git up in Paudunk this mornin' an' milk the cows, an' eat breakfast, an' git my supper in Bosting—all in one day! Everlastin' tarnation! Ef they keep on a few years to come as the've been doin' for a few years past, I do railly believe that a feller might be stompin' himself into int'r his bewts in Paudunk, *an' himself in Bosting afore he'd fairly got ready to start!*"

THE VINAIGRETTE.

A PROPOSAL MADE UNDER VERY DISCOURAGING CIRCUMSTANCES.

> "It's not leavin' auld Ireland I'm cryin' about,
> It's not leavin' my own native land,
> But it's leavin' the arms of my Pollywog,
> With never a kiss of her hand."

And so singing, Miss Jenny Van Kortland, New York belle and beauty, sat herself down upon a rock, and began trimming her companion's light summer hat very artistically with oak leaves, poking an absurd twig in here and there to render the effect, as she expressed it, more "distingue." "Was Pollywog a man or a woman?" asked the young gentleman whom you may call Tom Willing if you want to, and who lay at the girl's feet watching her, and philosophically chewing grass. "Goose! Pollywog was a woman of course; and her lover was obliged to leave the country without bidding her good-bye, I suppose and he was awfully in love with her, so he was, which is more than you will ever be with anybody—flirt!" "Ah—" and Tom began on another blade of grass. "Yes. Now sit up and let me put your hat on. See how delightful it looks. Sit up, sir! Don't lie there like a meditative sheep." Tom, thus admonished, lifted himself to a sitting position. "You don't mean to say you're going to make a fellow wear that thing," he said, gazing at the hat, which now bore a strong resemblance to a sort of diminutive oak tree. "Certainly, and you ought to feel very much obliged to Miss Van Kortland for dressing it up so prettily instead of laughing at her in that ungrateful way." "Oh, I do; excessivly so. Let me see it a moment," and he held out his hand. "No, I'm going to put it on your head myself, and then you must not touch it." "Please let me look at it first. I'll only admire it." "You can admire it in the glass when you get home. Now hold your head still. There, that looks charming!" "It feels like the deuce," observed Tom, rather ruefully. "Don't swear." "Deuce isn't swearing, is it?" "Certainly. Now let's go up through the woods and find out where the rest of the party is. It must be almost time to go home;" and in spite of the young gentleman's assertions that it was only two o'clock, and that he was positive he could never climb up that hill unless he rested there another hour, Miss Jenny drew her light shawl about her shoulders, and taking Tom's cane in one hand, and her vinaigrette in the other (certainly a combination of articles which would never occur to any one but a young woman) began to make her way through the woods up the incline. But though the worthy daughter of the Van Kortlands was of an ambitious and adventurous disposition, she had not succeeded in climbing many feet above the level of the creek near which they had been sitting before she came to a large rock, upon whose top she fancied it would be well to rest awhile—say five minutes—and in clutching rather frantically after a hemlock bough, with which to assist herself to a tempting seat near by, the vinaigrette dropped from her hand, and rolling slowly and gracefully outward, settled itself, in the most contented manner possible, on the very verge of the rock. "Good gracious!" exclaimed the young lady. "There go my salts!" "There go what?" said her escort, who was somewhat behind, and had not noticed the little accident. "My salts—my vinaigrette! Oh, don't you see them—I mean it—right out there on the edge of the rock—more to the left—there!" and Miss Jenny pointed imploringly out towards where the article specified nestled under the shade of a protecting fern. "Ah! yes, I recognize the piece of furniture," said Tom presently. "Very touching situation, is it not?" "It would be a much more touching one ("ahem, a poor pun," interrupted her listener) if you would go out and get it for me. Why don't you be gallant and go?" "I intend to, though I shall probable break my neck. Good-bye." "Fare thee well, and if forever, then forever fare thee well," and Tom began to crawl out toward the rock. "But, wait a moment, Mr. Willing—please stop—you don't think there is really any danger, do you?" "'Drop a tear on his bier,'" quoth Tom, who was by this time pretty far out, and was stretching his hand cautiously toward the vinaigrette. Presently the hand went down over the bottle, and the next moment the owner of the hand, distressing to relate, also went down—over the rock. An immediately following splash certified to all above that Mr. Thomas Willing, of 21—Walnut street, Philadelphia, but at present visiting in a picturesque town near New York, had descended into the stream. Jenny was up in an instant; she could not help a slight scream escaping her as she saw the sudden disappearance of her companion. What if he should be seriously injured by the fall? What if he should drown? She ran to the edge of the rock, farther up toward the left, where it was not dangerous and looked over. At a short distance from the shore, with one hand holding something high above the water, and the other diligently engaged in supporting himself, appeared the drenched figure of the preserver of the vinaigrette, his countenance considerably enlivened by his plunge. Somewhat lower down the stream floated the fantastic chapeau, and Jenny, in spite of her alarm, could not entirely repress a smile as she surveyed the truly romantic scene. "I've got it, see!" gasped Tom, as soon as he could articulate anything, and waving the vinaigrette rather wildly above his head. The result of this theatrical display, however, was only to send him under the surface again, from whence, after swallowing five or six immense mouthfuls of water, he presently emerged in a paroxysm of coughing. "Are you hurt, Mr. Willing? Can I do anything to assist you?" called Jenny from the rock. She didn't know exactly whether to laugh or cry. Tom considered the advisability of replying, but came to the conclusion that under the present unfavorable conditions it was more prudent to keep quiet. His attempt at conversation had not been happy. So, having at length recovered his breath, he put his lips firmly together, and pursued his way with a somewhat mournful expression of countenance toward a small rock, a short distance from the larger one, which he thought would make a good landing place. "I'll go down and help him up," said Miss Van Kortland to herself, and descending the bank reached the rock just in time to give Tom her hand as he clambered out of the water. "There's the salts," said the hero, rather ungrammatically, and then sitting down. "Phew! I'm almost dead!" "Poor fellow, did he fall into the creek, and run the risk of being drowned, and swallow ever so many gallons of water, and get all his new clothes wet, just to get a bottle of salts for his Pollywog?" and Miss Jenny took off her shawl and wrapped it carefully around the young man's shoulders. "You'll catch your death of cold, Mr. Willing, if you don't put this on to keep you warm." "It feels jolly," said Tom, as Jenny fastened it under his chin. "You were awfully good to bring it along. I've a great mind to kiss you." "I wouldn't let you," said Jenny, retreating a little. "Give me a snuff at that bottle, anyhow?" "What, this?" holding up the vinaigrette. "Yes." "It would serve you rightly for your impertinence if you never saw it again, but considering you have been at so much trouble to get it out of the stream, I suppose I ought to let you have it," and she extended it toward him. Tom ignored the vinaigrette entirely, but taking hold of the fair, shapely hand, he laid his cheek against it for an instant, and then kissed it softly. "Dearie, do you know that I love you," he said presently with a slight laugh. The girl was silent, but he could feel her hand trembling as he pressed it once more against her face. Suddenly he rose and took her in his arms. He felt her heart beat upon his, her dark, scented hair blown by the summer breeze about his neck. "My own," he said, as he kissed the rare, gypsy face, "if this is not love which is with us as we stand together now there is no love beneath God's heaven." "Sweetheart," spoke the girl passionately, "it is God's heaven for me to be here within your arms." And so was their betrothal made. As Tom remarked before leaving for the Philadelphia train, on the temporary parting shortly after, he had certainly made his proposal under very discouraging circumstances of time and dress; but having been successful, he had thereby accomplished some extremely happy results—one of the happiest being that he was no longer under the same unfortunate restriction as the Irish gentleman in the song relative to

> "Leavin' the arms of his Pollywog,
> With never a kiss of her hand."

And here, I regret to say, Tom took a kiss.

A CONDUCTOR'S DOG.—A conductor on one of the trains of the C., D. and M. road had, until a couple of days since, a Scotch terrier dog, which was his inseparable companion and accompanied his master with unfailing regularity on all trips, the conductor going up to the north end of the line one day and back the next. The dog had his place in the baggage car, and kept it all the time the train was in motion; but when the train stopped at a station he would step out to take a look at things, and when the bell rang he would resume his place in the car. He understood all the signals as well as any of the men, and when the whistle sounded "cattle on the track," the dog would rush to the steps of the car and join his notes of warning with those of the whistle. Just this side of Guttenburg a year ago, while barking at the cattle from the steps of the car he fell overboard, and it was supposed that he had been killed. The next morning, however, when his master's train returned to Guttenburg, "Scipio" was there and jumped on board as if nothing had happened. He seemed to understand the time of the arrival and departure of his train, for many times when he has been absent at the house, his master has found him waiting at the depot. A couple of days since, however, he met his death. The whistle had sounded a cattle alarm, and he rushed to the platform as usual. Just then the brakes were suddenly applied, giving the car a jerk that threw poor "Scipio" from his feet, and he rolled down between the cars and was killed. He had scarcely missed a train in three years and was a general favorite all along the line of road.—*Dubuque Times, Nov. 25.*

POOR THING! she fainted away at the washtub, and her pretty nose went kersplash into the soap suds. Some said it was overwork; others, however, whispered that her beau had peeped over the back fence and called out: "Hello, there, Bridget! is Miss Alice at home?"

THE GARDEN OF THE G

If ever there was a place on the gods of the Greeks and, be supposed to have liv time, that place m rado. Near the tain known den of just

DEC. 11, 1874.

...UNTER, one of the Re... members elect from Armstrong ... the Assembly, died at his resi... in Leechburg one day last week.

THE New York *World* said one day last week that what Judge Black writes every man reads. Every person therefore ought to read his admirable letters, published in another column, which it is needless to say speak for themselves.

IN another part of our paper will be found a very important legal opinion delivered by Judge Dean at the last Huntingdon County Court. While this decision is of general interest, it specially applies to every Justice of the Peace in this Judicial district. As will be seen, it has yet to be reviewed by the Supreme Court, and either affirmed or reversed.

IN order to escape impeachment by Congress, the infamous Judge Durell, of New Orleans, has sent in his resignation to the President. He was the guilty cause of all the bitter troubles and misfortunes which have been visited on the people of Louisiana, and ought to have been impeached long ago, and would have been under any other administration than that of Grant.

A TELEGRAM has been received at Washington from the Spanish government announcing that Spain has appointed a Board of Commissioners, with the renowned statesman, Castelar, as its President, to represent that country at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition. Castelar is Spain's most distinguished citizen and is beyond all controversy the most gifted and brilliant orator in Europe.

THERE are *five* contested seats of members of the House of this State. One is from Allegheny county, and was decided by the Court last week in favor of Carson, the Democratic candidate. Then there is the Venango county case, the Harrisburg city case, one from Luzerne and one from Philadelphia. The last four cases are now before the Courts of the respective counties for their decision. William P. Schell, of Bedford, who was the Democratic candidate for State Senator in the district composed of Somerset, Bedford and Fulton counties, also contests the seat of E. D. Yutzy, Republican, of Somerset, who was declared elected by a majority of 120.—We know nothing about the merits of the contest.

THE bill which passed the House on Monday, to prevent members of Congress and Senators from appearing as counsel for claimants against the government, will certainly meet with popular approval. Mr. Beck of Kentucky introduced the measure and has fortified himself with the facts in several cases in which both Senator Conkling and General Butler appear in an unfavorable position. By the record of the Court held in Canandaigua, it is shown that Senator Conkling was counsel for the New York Central Railroad, prosecuted a suit against the Government, and obtained a verdict of over $600,000 from a judge, who, according to Mr. Beck, was appointed through his (Mr. Conkling's) influence. In the case of General Butler, Mr. Beck has obtained official copies of the record in a Washington court in what are known as the Farragut prize cases. General Butler obtained the passage of the law for the payment of the claims, and, as attorney, drew about $60,000 in the case as fees.

AT the last election, J. P. Park, one of the Democratic candidates for Assembly in Venango county, was declared elected by a majority of *one* vote over McCreary, Republican, and received his certificate of election. A short time afterwards it was stated in several papers that a mistake of *one* vote had been discovered *against* McCreary in the Emlenton district, which would make the vote *a tie*. Assuming the statement of the error to be true, there was no election as between Park and McCreary, and it has been announced in some of the newspapers that McCreary will contest the seat *before the next House*. This is a misconception of his remedy, the law governing contested elections in the Senate and House having been changed at the last session. Under the provisions of the law, as it now stands, twenty qualified electors of Venango county must present their petition to the Court of Common Pleas of said county, complaining of an undue election, and the Court must appoint a day for the hearing in open Court of such complaint. The petition must be presented within *thirty* days after the election, and the truth of the facts set forth sworn to by at least five of the petitioners. Notice of the petition must be given to the person declared elected at least ten days before the time of such hearing. The Court has power to compel the attendance of any officer of the election and other witnesses; also the production of all books, papers, tally lists, tickets, ballot-boxes, etc. After the hearing, the Court decides which of the candidates received the greatest number of legal votes, and is required to send to the Secretary of the Commonwealth a certified copy of its decision. Either of the parties may appeal from the decision to the proper branch of the Legislature within ten days, by petition, which shall be referred to the standing committee on elections, which shall hear the claims of the contestant and respondent, report the facts as well as its decision, and the vote of the proper house on the report shall be final and conclusive, if adopted by a majority of all the members elected.—We regard this law as a vast improvement on the old practice, which was tedious as well as expensive to the county or district in which the parties to the contest resided, and which was usually decided from a political stand-point and not on the merits of the case.

Jones and Sharon.

Nevada is called the "Silver State" in contradistinction to her neighbor, California, which is styled the "Golden State." At the Presidential election in 1872, Nevada polled 14,649 votes, or about the same number that was cast at the same time by York county, in this State. She is entitled to two members of the United States Senate, and thus exercises the same numerical strength in that body as Pennsylvania with a population of over *three millions and a half*. Of course this is an unequal and unfair distribution of political power, but Nevada is a sovereign State and under the constitution can claim equality in the Senate with the most populous State in the Union. One of her Senators is John P. Jones, a Welshman, or the son of a Welshman, who succeeded the immortal James W. Nye on the 4th of March, 1873. Twenty-two years ago Jones was a gold hunter in California, occasionally had a streak of good luck, but in the end was not much enriched. He was not without some ability and possessed great energy. He went to Nevada when the silver mining excitement ran high, secured an interest in a mine, or was lucky enough to discover one himself, and to-day counts his wealth by millions. In 1872, he set his heart on a seat in the United States Senate, and this he could only accomplish by an open purchase of the Legislature of the State.—Money is not only the sinews of war, but in these corrupt and degenerate days, and in this debauched country, has become the lever by which aspiring politicians elevate themselves to high and responsible positions in the government. The virtuous and patriotic Nye did not relish the idea of being unceremoniously stripped of his Senatorial honors, and, after a vast amount of threatening and bluster, was induced to accept a *present* from Jones of $50,000 and modestly retire from the contest. The rest of the job was easily accomplished, and Jones woke up on the morning after the election and found himself famous—a Senator-elect to a body which was once the ablest and most dignified legislative assemblage in the world. When this Senatorial Rothschild went to Washington, Grant, impelled by his chronic love for millionaires, gravitated to him as naturally as a young duck just released from its shell will seek the water. Grant sticks to Jones closer than a brother; dines and wines with him at Long Branch, and has installed this Nevado Croesus as the Presidential guide, counsellor and friend in all questions of finance, as well as in other important matters.

The term of the other Senator from Nevada, William M. Stewart, of Emma mine infamy, will expire on the 4th of March, and William Sharon, of that State, has already *purchased* Stewart's seat. His wealth is almost fabulous, and Jones' riches, when compared with Sharon's, sink into insignificance. Some idea of his resources may be formed from the fact that the outfit of his daughter, who was recently married, cost *one million* of dollars. It is said in Carson city, the capital of the State, that he has a fee simple by purchase in *three-fourths* of the members of the Legislature, which is familiarly, but expressively, called "Sharon's Legislature." That body will meet in a few weeks and fulfil its part of the contract by making William Sharon the colleague of John P. Jones, and then Grant, Jones and Sharon will be happy.

The open purchase of Senatorial honors by these two Nevada silver mining kings is a burning disgrace to the country, and reminds one of the corrupt days of the Roman Empire, in its speedy decline, when bribery was omnipotent and when not only the highest offices of the State, but even the imperial purple itself, were exposed to public sale and knocked down to the highest bidder. Grantism, however, will condone it, as it did the election by the use of similar means of Simon Cameron to the Senate in this State in 1867, and that of his Pennsylvania pupil and henchman, John J. Patterson, of South Carolina, in 1872, to the same dignified and important trust.

THE prospectus of the New York *World* for 1875 will be found in our present issue. The *World* is the recognized organ of the national democracy. It is conducted with unequalled ability, occupying, in our judgment, the very foremost place among American political journals, and therefore without a rival. It has always been the consistent and determined foe of corruption, whether in national, State or municipal government. Following the lead of Samuel J. Tilden, who has just been elected Governor of New York, the *World* powerfully aided that gentleman in unearthing and exposing the stupendous frauds and villainies of Tweed and his confederates, who for years had been systematically robbing and plundering the tax-payers of the city of New York. It is not going too far to say that to the *World* is mainly due the late brilliant victory of the *people* in the Empire State. It has constantly and courageously stood by the South in her unequal struggle against carpet-bag plunder, negro legislation and military oppression, and that sectionowe the *World* a debt of gratitude which it can never adequately repay. Let it be generously sustained and thus nerve its strong arm with renewed strength for the great and crowning work of the next Presidential ign. campa

—An aged citizen of Arkansas went into the rooms of the Congressional Committee in Little Rock to tell Judge Poland that since reconstruction in 1868 Arkansas had had sixteen Governors. He complained that it wasn't safe for a man to live there; that he himself was rather slow in his mental operations, and scarcely got his mind made up to support one Governor when they sprang another on him, and made him liable to arrest for treason. He said every time he came to town he asked men at the outskirts who was Governor on that particular day, lest he might make a mistake in hurrahing for the unpopular one. After relieving his mind of a little more dry humor, he left, but presently returned, asking permission to make a correction in his statement. It was seventeen Governors, he said, instead of sixteen—he had remembered another one while he was going down stairs.

A SHORT TIME after the late election, Judge Black received a letter from a personal friend in the Western part of this State in reference to his being a candidate for United States Senator. A copy of the reply of Judge Black was sent last week to the New York *World* by the gentleman to whom the original was addressed, and was published in that paper on last Friday. It will be found below. It is manly and straightforward—precisely such a letter as any one who knows Jeremiah S. Black would expect him to write—and does him infinite credit:

"YORK, November —, 1874.

"MY DEAR SIR: I thank you for your letter. It is not very easy to define my position. I have not nominated myself as a candidate for Senator, but certain friends in different parts of the State have suggested that I ought to be chosen, and I have not said that I would not serve if elected. So you see I am a little like General Grant with the third term.

"Can I be elected? If the Legislature were left to their own spontaneous choice I have some reason to think that a clear majority would vote for me without hesitation. I do not say this because I estimate my claims as greater than those of many others, but simply because I am assured of the fact by those who ought to know. The candidates, however, are very numerous and highly respected for their ability, integrity, and great services to the party. They will all of them be very active, and if I am supposed to be in their way they will be very effective in making my demerits known to the constituent body. On the other hand, I have neither time, taste nor talent for personal solicitation; nor have I any skill in the arts by which caucus nominations are secured. You will understand how much this diminishes my chances when I remind you that no Senator since Buchanan has been elected without being on the ground conducting the canvass for himself in his own proper person. To these disadvantages another is to be added. I happen at this moment to be especially obnoxious to the corrupt rings of the so-called Republican party. Of course I count their dislike a very high honor—the highest that such people could bestow upon me—and their censure is a decoration which I would not willingly part with. But they have practical power which they can indirectly exercise to my serious injury in such a contest as this.

"In any event have no fears for the great old State which you have loved so well. She is redeemed from her long and ignominious captivity. She will be represented in the Senate not probably by me, but by some other Democrat who will do more than I can to lift her up and wipe all the shames of the past from her queenly brow. I am faithfully, yours, etc., J. S. BLACK."

The same gentleman (Judge Black), in response to an invitation to attend a Democratic banquet given at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, wrote the following able letter, in which it will be seen that he clearly and concisely sets forth the duty of the Democracy now that the reins of government are about to pass into its hands:

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: I am honored by your invitation to the dinner of Democrats to-morrow evening at the Continental Hotel, and I beg you to believe that nothing prevents me from attending but an imperative duty which calls me elsewhere.

I think I can understand how sincerely you all rejoice over the great political events of the last two months. If you wish to know what my feelings are I must decline to tell, simply because I can not do justice to the subject. Democracy—which is the common sense and common honesty of the nation organized for public purposes—was supposed by its enemies to be effectually killed. It was but natural that the heart of every patriot should burn within him when he saw it rising again, facing the oppresser with a front as determined as ever, and denouncing corruption in high places with the same mighty voice which in former times went over the land like the tones of a trumpet.

But let us not merely congratulate ourselves upon the recent past. Think nothing done until the work is finished. The victories of this year will put only one House of the Federal Congress into our hands, and we must wait a year to realize even that. Our perfect independence must be achieved in 1876 by a struggle which will prove that we are worthy to be descended from the men who proclaimed the rights of the States and the liberties of the people a hundred years earlier. If we fail we must sink into a servitude even more degrading than that which we have endured for the last dozen of years. If we succeed, then will this puissant nation, like the awaking Samson, "shake her invincible locks," and start the new century under auspices so grand that nothing can arrest her free career.

We must bear it always in mind that the triumph of Democratic principles means the restoration of constitutional government on a basis which will give absolute security to the *rights* of men against the *mights* of men. The broken walls of the Constitution are to be built up anew and made too strong to be thrown down again by the ruffians of the "higher law." Our opponents themselves will become reconciled to the principles of American liberty when they pass into the minority and find the magnanimous Democracy taking every possible precaution to guard them in their weakness against the oppression which they inflicted upon us in the days of their power. Peace will come, too, sectional strife will be ended, and the public robbers who now swarm over the Southern States will cease their nefarious occupation when we revoke the license which the "appropriate legislation" of the last nine years has given them.

But we cannot reasonably hope to accomplish the object of our mission without much labor and faithful exertion after the machinery of the Government shall be put into our hands. Fifteen years of domination by an anti-constitutional party has utterly demoralized every branch of the public service. These corruptions have become so numerous and so diversified, have sent down their top roots so deeply, have been practised so openly, and have become in a certain sense so respectable, that for many of them a mere change of administration will not speedily furnish a remedy. But the abuses may be ended by the impulsion of the same moral force which carries their authors out of public life. When Hercules undertook the task of cleansing the Augean stable he did not use the fork or the shovel, but turned the current of a river upon it and so swept all its filth to the sea. The stream of public opinion if rightly directed will in like manner aid a Democratic Administration. This hydraulic method of reform being necessary, the freedom of the press and the untrammelled right of the people to speak their sentiments—everything that lets the water on—should by sedulously encouraged and securely guarded. So may it come to pass in due time that we will remember the days of the gag law, the practice of kidnapping freemen, and the murder of innocent people by military commission as we remember the years of mildew and potato rot and cholera to only shudder at them and try to prevent their recurrence.

If I should close here you might misunderstand me. I have not the least idea that we ought to unsettle anything which has been fixed and determined, or take from any human being a right vested in him by existing laws. We propose no counter revolution. While we mean to be just, we are determined also to be liberal in the broadest sense of the word. The faith of the Government, no matter by whom pledged, is irrevocable. The whole civilized world knows that the public credit is safer with us than with our opponents, and this is shown by the fact that since the November elections American securities have risen in every market. We submit to the amendments of the Constitution, though they were carried by fraud and force, and the two last were intended to take away our inheritance of self-government and give it to another race of men without right and without ability to hold it or to use it. But we will execute the whole instruments, amendment and all, in a way that will save the rights of the honest white man as well as those of the abolitionist and the negro.

Another thing: a large and most respectable body of men who, until lately, acted with the Republican party, voted for our candidates last month. We are not to forget how much we owe them. The debt can be paid by showing that we deserve their confidence in our moderation and fairness toward all classes of the people.

I am faithfully yours, &c.,

J. S. BLACK.

Synopsis of President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The President's message was received at 1.35 o'clock. It opens by referring to the prostration of business.

LABOR AND CAPITAL

have been largely unemployed, yet certain cheering signs have not been wanting. The debt abroad is the only thing that can cause continued depression in the American industries and prosperity. Legislation in this connection is urged.

THE CURRENCY

being of a fluctuating character, and therefore unsafe to hold for legitimate transactions requiring money, became the subject of speculation itself. The two causes, however, have involved us in a foreign indebtedness, contracted in good faith by borrower and lender, which should be paid in coin and according to the bond agreed upon when the debts were contracted, gold or its equivalent, but our commerce should be encouraged to the advantage of the whole people, but in my judgment the first step towards accomplishing this object is to secure currency of a fixed and stable value, good wherever civilization reigns. This we should return to with the least practicable delay. There should certainly be

NO INFLATION.

He doubts the honesty of expanding the currency as entailing general loss, while benefiting the few. Every delay in resuming specie payment partakes of dishonesty. Redemption will never come except by Congress, or by a national disaster, which will destroy temporarily the credit of the individual and the state. A sound currency might be reached by total bankruptcy. I believe in the power of Congress this session to devise such legislation as will renew confidence, revive industries and start a career of prosperity. Steps toward a return to a specie basis are the great requisites to this end. There are others which I may touch upon hereafter. A nation dealing in currency below that of specie, labors under a great disadvantage. The prostration most affects workingmen. He suggests certain things as absolutely necessary to return to specie; first, the repeal of the legal-tender clause on a fixed day, but not to apply to the currency for salaries until resumption takes place. A provision should be made for the Secretary of the Treasury's obtaining gold when the resumption commences. Also, an increase of revenue to cover expenses and insure an accumulation of gold in the treasury. I would regard

FREE BANKING

as essential. It would give the proper elasticity to the currency. The experience and judgment of the people can best decide just how much currency is required. The Secretary of the Treasury or the executive Congress should make a regulation under which banks may exist, but should not make banking a monopoly by limiting the amount of redeemable paper currency that shall be authorized.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

During the past year nothing has occurred to disturb the general friendly and cordial relations of the United States with other powers.

He calls attention to the

CHINESE IMMIGRATION QUESTION.

Many are brought here for shameful purposes, and nearly all are brought involuntarily. He reviews his recommendations for a special court to hear the claims of the aliens against the United States concerning acts during insurrection. He calls attention to the

FREQUENT RAIDS.

on the Mexican frontier, and urges the cooperation of the United States and Mexico for their suppression, and says negotiations are progressing favorably in the American-Mexican joint claims commission.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION

continues, but Spain has gained no superiority. The relations between the United States and Spain are still unsettled. He defers further communication on this subject.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

I have again to call the attention of Congress to the unsatisfactory condition of our laws with reference to expatriation and the selection of nationality. In some cases the provisions of treaties furnish some guide; in others, it seemed left to the persons claiming citizenship, while in a foreign country and contributing in no manner to the performance of the duties of citizens of the United States, and without an intention at any time to return and undertake those duties. The status of children born of American parents residing in a foreign country, of American women who have married aliens, and of American citizens residing abroad, where such a question is not regulated by treaty, are all sources of frequent difficulty. Legislation on this and similar questions can be accomplished. In this connection I will call the attention of Congress to

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION.

I earnestly recommend further legislation to punish fraudulent naturalization and to secure the ready cancellation of every record of every naturalization of frauds.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The receipts for the current year exceed the expenditures only nine millions. He submits whether the revenue ought not to be increased, or the expenditures diminished. Not to provide for a sinking fund is a political failure to comply with the contracts and obligations of the government. He suggests improvement in the collecting of the revenue. The Secretary of the Treasury favors

A RETURN TO SPECIE PAYMENT

early; also economical appropriations.—He calls attention to a loss of revenue from the repeal of the tax on tea and coffee, and recommends an increase of ten cents per gallon on whisky, and a modification of the banking and currency bill passed last session. The President indorses these recommendations. He suggests the readjustment of the tariff to increase the revenue and decreasing the number of articles taxed.

The report of the Secretary of War gives all the information concerning the operations and necessities of the army, and contains many suggestions and recommendations, which I commend to your especial attention.

The efficiency of the navy has been largely increased under the impulse of foreign complications. He recommends an increase in the maritime service, and draws attention to the unsettled condition of the southern states. He recites

THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES

at some length, justifying interference on the ground of clear duty. He had always believed that the present State officers received a majority at the last election, and in the absence of congressional action, will continue to take the same view. He expresses great regret at the outrages. Possibly congress may find it necessary to truth and justice, to ascertain whether the alleged wrongs to colored citizens for political purposes are real or manufactured. He recites the

ARKANSAS AFFAIRS.

As congress is now investigating he has declined to interfere. The whole subject of executive interference is repugnant to public opinion. Unless when most clearly on the side of the law, it becomes a crime. The President therefore hopes all necessity for executive direction in local affairs may become unnecessary and obsolete, and invites the attention of congress thereto.

It is a great mistake to say the general government should fail to protect citizens within a state where the state government fails to afford protection. While he is President all the laws will be enforced.—He considers the opposition to negro rule a delusive cry, and advises that the negro be treated as a citizen and voter, and suggests an increase of the United States judicial districts to eleven, creating two additional judgeships. The government has adhered to

CIVIL SERVICE

with beneficial results, but it is impracticable to maintain it unless supported by congress. If the latter adjourns without action thereon, he will regard it as a disapproval and will abandon the system.—The problem of capital and labor is discussed. He urges congressional consideration of the ship building interests.

The remainder of the message treats of the District of Columbia and local affairs.

War in Vicksburg.

BATTLES BETWEEN WHITE MEN AND NEGROES—A LARGE NUMBER KILLED AND WOUNDED.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 7.—There has for some time past been trouble brewing between the Taxpayers' Association and citizens and the county officials. The Sheriff was acting without legal bond, and the Board of Supervisors refused to order a new one, though the time for paying taxes had arrived. Two or three other officials were under indictment for forgery and embezzlement, and the citizens, despairing of any relief from partisan courts, last Wednesday held a meeting, and in a body proceeded to the Court House to demand the resignation of the Sheriff, Chancery Clerk, Treasurer and Coroner. All fled except Sheriff Crosby (a negro), and he signed his resignation on Saturday. A card appeared on the streets signed by Crosby, calling on all the citizens of Warren county, Republicans, white and black, to come to his aid and support him in his position. Crosby publicly and through the papers denied the authorship of the card.

MEETING OF ARMED FORCES.

Yet this morning armed bodies of negroes appeared advancing on the city from six different roads. The alarm was sounded about 9 o'clock, and citizens gathered *en masse*, armed immediately, and advanced to meet the negroes on the Baldwin's ferry road. The negroes were met just outside City Grove street, about two hundred strong.

THE BATTLE COMMENCED.

The commander of the citizens warned the negroes to disperse, but they refused, and immediately firing commenced down both sides. The negroes retreated about a mile, and again made a stand in the old breastworks—a house—but were soon routed.

THE CASUALTIES.

The loss in this engagement was one citizen (Oliver Brown) killed, and about twelve or fifteen negroes killed, several wounded and about twenty prisoners.

ANOTHER BATTLE.

On the Hall's ferry road about 250 negroes were found and routed after a short engagement, with several killed and wounded.

Andrew Owens, a negro who commanded the negroes on the Baldwin's ferry road, was captured and committed to jail.

The citizens are still under arms, and the roads picketed. The excitement is subsiding. The town negroes took no part in the difficulty whatever.

LATER.

VICKSBURG, Dec. 8.—Over twenty negroes were killed during the fight yesterday. There was a most determined struggle at Pemberton monument, where the fight lasted four hours, the negroes being finally flanked, fifteen were killed and one white man killed. Intense excitement prevails, and there are rumors of incendiarism.

STILL LATER.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 8.—A special from Vicksburg to the *Avalanche* says: Thirty-three negroes were killed and wounded in yesterday's fight. A number of horses, mules and arms were captured by the whites, who lost but one killed. Volunteers are arriving hourly. Scouts are scouring the country roads. The negroes are now retaliating by burning the dwellings of the whites in the country, as well as gin-houses. Private dispatches from Vicksburg say that ten or fifteen houses and two hundred bales of cotton have already been destroyed by the negroes. It is reported that they are again gathering in large bodies on different roads. In the northern part of the county it is reported that there is a full regiment of negroes armed and equipped.

THE PUDDLERS' LOCK-OUT IN PITTSBURGH.—The *Evening Telegraph* of Monday says: The "lock-out" appears to be an accomplished fact, as a tour among the mills this morning reveals that of the eight hundred puddling furnaces in Allegheny county all have closed to-day and discharged their puddlers with the exception of fifty-three furnaces. These are Lloyd & Black's mill of twenty-three furnaces, which will close in about a week, as soon as their orders are filled, and the South Side mill of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips, thirty furnaces, which are running to feed their special hardware trade.

The leading mill owners claim that they have no further ultimatum to offer to the puddlers, and that it lays now with the latter to say whether the lock-out shall continue or not. They are satisfied that they have done all that lay in their power to avert the lock-out and will keep their furnaces closed till the strikers accept the reduction. Meantime, as many of them have large stocks of muck iron on hand, and can import whatever quantities they want, their business will suffer no serious inconvenience. The manufacturers are of the opinion that the stoppage of the puddling furnaces will necessitate a stoppage of the other furnaces and of the coal mines, as neither of these can find a market for their product if the lock-out continues.

The indications are that the puddlers will accept the reduction before the end of the week, as many of them are willing to accept $5 if they thought the reduction would stop there. The fact that the manufacturers can import "muck" cheaper than they can make it, looks as though they had the key of the position.

—The United States Supreme Court recently rendered a very important decision, touching the interpretation of the legal tender act. The case was that of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad *vs.* the State of Maryland. In 1832, the General Assembly of that State authorized a subscription of $3,000,000 to the stock of that road, and issued bonds to the amount, bearing 6 per cent. interest. They could not be sold and 5 per cent gold bonds were substituted.—The railroad company accepted these, but the difference between 5 per cent. gold and 6 per cent. currency amounted to $280,000. This the railroad paid and sued the State for, and has gained the verdict. It involves the prior application of the Legal Tender act.

News and Political Items.

—The call for the Missouri constitutional convention was beaten by eight votes —This is the closest call on record.

—The production of paper in the United States is 200,000 tons per year. The consumption averages 17 pounds per head.

—If the President's salary should be cut down it is comfortable to reflect that Orville can make it up out of the Indians.

—A resident of Sewell's Point, Va., who had been the husband of seven wives, and is the father of twenty-seven children, has obtained a license to marry again.

—Over two thousand counterfeit tickets have been taken on the Boston and Maine Railroad within three months. Where they are made or sold has not been found out.

—The greediest of carpet-baggers is Purman, of Florida. He was elected to Congress and the Legislature by the negroes and is a candidate for the United States Senate. Luckily he can't be a senator, but it isn't his fault.

—The St. Louis *Republican* has a special saying that Dr. Rush, charged with having committed several burglaries and arsons in the past few months, in Concordia, was hanged by a mob on Sunday night, six miles from that village.

—Young Granice, who murdered Madden, the editor of the *Tribune*, at Merced, (Cal.) has escaped from the officers. A large number of people are scouring the country, searching for him. He will probably be killed if found by them.

—A Logan county (Ky.) merchant offered a reward for the capture of the thief who robbed his store, but was subsequently arrested charged with having himself committed the robbery. The captors are now suing him for the reward.

—Four men, Hard Hampton, Geo. Meyers and the two Purdons, have been arrested and held as the murderers of J. N. Bonner, of Grutti, Grundy county, Tenn., on the 30th of November. The circumstantial evidence leaves no doubt of their guilt.

—A stock company in Springfield, Mass., proposes to furnish constant and profitable mechanical employment to the shareholders, as well as homes at the lowest possible cost. The project is the conception of workingmen, and does not seem to be a speculation.

—The Cardiff Giant is heard from. Mr. Gott, its proprietor, says that he intends to take the statue to Europe at an early day. It is now and has been for nearly two years housed in the buildings of the Worcester North Agricultural Society at Fitchburg, Mass.

—John H. White, of Canal township, Venango county, died on the 26th ult., after having been confined to his bed for a period of thirteen years, with disease of the spine. The affliction arose from a severe punishment he received from a school teacher when he was but twelve years of age.

—The only prohibitionist who succeeded in making his title clear to a seat in the House of Representatives, John J. Shonk, of the Third Assembly district in Luzerne county, who was elected by a majority of five votes, is to have his seat contested by Michael A. McCarty, his Democratic opponent.

—Edward Madden, editor of the Merced, (Cal.) *Tribune*, was shot and killed by H. G. Radice, a step-son of the editor of the San Joaquin *Argus*. An attempt was made on Monday night to lynch the murderer, but the mob found that the sheriff had removed the prisoner and concealed him.

—In the event of ex-Governor Seymour not being a candidate for the U. S. Senatorship from New York State, the chances are that Fenton's mantle will fall on either Francis Kiernan, who was the Democratic nominee for Governor against Dix two years ago, or State Senator Henry C. Murphy, of Kings county.

—Elisha Robinson owned an oil estate near Parker city. He died the other day at eighty-four, full of years and greenbacks. He leaves his wife, four sons and a daughter $400,000 in cash in a Pittsburgh bank, some oil in tank, a nine hundred acre farm in the centre of the oil region, and other gear, worth in all $1,000,000.

—The frequent recovery from the Indians of captive white girls illustrates the most grievous experience of the frontier settlers. Nearly every girl thus rescued has a dreadful story to tell of the murder of her family, and of subsequent suffering by herself. It is believed that hundreds of females are thus held by the Indians.

—It was for fifty years the sole aim of James Hollow, of West Dudley, Mass., to get "a home of his own." So fixed was his mind upon this idea that it almost amounted to a mania. He worked incessantly, and saved his earnings parsimoniously, until, a month ago, he was able to buy a farm. He took possession and died twenty days afterwards.

—What seemed a cross reaching over the face of the full moon has scared the superstitious people of Knoxville, Tenn.—It was the effect of a small cross-shaped cloud in an otherwise almost clear sky, and the moon shining through made it strangely luminous. Many Adventists in the neighborhood expected the immediate realization of the new dispensation.

—Thomas Walsh, of Philadelphia, a furniture dealer, on Sunday fired two shots at his wife, both of which took effect in her breast. He then shot himself below the heart. They were boarding at the American House, Cape May, which is owned by Mrs. Walsh. Both still survive, but they are in a dangerous condition. The tragedy is attributed to domestic troubles.

—A physician of North Guilford, Conn., recently attempted to collect a bill of $50 for professional services, when it was offset by a formidable bill for dinners and horse baitings, presents of milk, fruit and vegetables, all of which had been rendered ostensibly out of good will. Strange to say, the patient's offset was held valid in a New Haven court, and the doctor had to pay $7 to get square.

—By the disobedience of a lad in 1809, a garden gate in Rhode Island was left open and a pig got in and destroyed a few plants; a quarrel between the owners of the pig and the garden grew out of it, which spread among their friends, defeated the federal candidate for the Legislature, and gave the State a Democratic Senator, by whose vote the war of 1812 with Great Britian was declared.

—King Kalakaua, who is now visiting this country, is thirty-eight years of age, a native of Honolulu, and a graduate of the royal school. He is a fine looking man, with mustache and side whiskers, and is said to possess considerable culture and an extensive knowledge of international law. He visited California in 1860 in company with several native princes. He married in 1863 a daughter of a Hawaiian chief.—Previous to his election he held a position as clerk in the Interior Department, and was Secretary of the Privy Council under the last two kings.

—The Jersey City *Presbyterian* publishes the verdict in the case of Rev. John S. Glendenning, acquitting him on the charge of seduction and breach of promise of marriage, but find him guilty of unministerial and unchristian conduct in making Miss Mary E. Pomeroy presents, visiting her so frequently, and at unseasonable hours, and living on such intimate terms with her as to occasion public suspicion of impropriety. The Presbytery passed a resolution dissolving the pastoral relations between Glendenning and the Prospect Avenue Church in view of the disturbing influences incident to this case.

—We are told by the Rome *Gazette* that the nine statesmen recently elected as Congressmen in Georgia are physically ugly and puny in a unanimous and awful degree. But the *Gazette* adds that they are "the smartest set that any State will have in Congress."

—The proprietors of the Reading *Eagle*, who were convicted of libel in the Charley Ross case, were brought up for sentence in the court of common pleas at Philadelphia on Saturday last. Judge Allison, after an able discussion of the responsibility of newspapers, said he recognized the fact of the personal ignorance of the defendants of the libelous article, and waived the sentence of imprisonment, and imposed a fine of one thousand dollars and costs. A large number of prominent citizens who have interested themselves in behalf of Messrs. Hawley and Ritter were present, and congratulated the defendants on the result of the trial.

—A Deleware farmer recently shot and killed a boy for taking chestnuts off his place, and he was acquitted by a jury at New Castle, on Thursday last. One of the songs sung by the boys of Philadelphia a few years ago set forth that "They'll shoot you for a cherry down in New Jersey."—This can be changed to "They'll kill you for a chestnut down in Deleware." The right to protect one's property is accorded by the law to every man, but we think the principle is carried to a dangerous extreme when a boy can be killed in cold blood by a farmer for gathering a few chestnuts, and the murderer, in the name of justice, be acquitted of all blame.

—The Utica *Observer* expresses the belief that Hiram Smith, who was hanged in Watertown, N. Y., on Friday, for the murder of Charles Wenham, was probably innocent of the crime for which he suffered. The evidence on which he was convicted was mainly circumstantial, though he was entrapped into a confession of guilt by an amateur detective who kept a store in Carthage and won his confidence by making him a confederate in sham thefts and other transactions which he supposed to be unlawful. Having humbugged Smith in this manner, he was taxed with a want of confidence in his associates, and by way of making good his claim to be considered a villain, he avowed his connection with the killing of Wenham. Many suppose that this confession was mere bravado, and there is a widespread impression that the executed man had nothing to do with the murder.

INHUMAN MEANNESS.—In a certain town in Rhode Island the parents of two children, a boy and a girl, died, leaving them to the cold charities of the world. A meeting of the local authorities was held to decide upon some action that would relieve the town of the expense of supporting the children. The matter was discussed freely, and at an adjourned meeting held at a private residence the children were required to be present, and this was the way in which the case was managed. The boy was told to go in an adjoining room, where he would find a man asleep, in a certain pocket of whose clothing was a five cent piece, which he was to bring to the committee. The boy obeyed the order. The girl was sent into another room where a woman was sleeping, from whose pocket a piece of money [illegible] was to be taken. She also obeyed the instructions given her, and the children were afterward arrested upon a charge of petty larceny, tried, found guilty, and sentenced to the State Reformatory School during their minority.—*Cor. Providence [illegible]*

DEC. 29.
No further postponement, under any circumstance, of the
Second and Last Grand Gift Concert
IN AID OF THE
MASONIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION
OF NORFOLK, VA.
DAY POSITIVELY FIXED.
TUESDAY, 29th OF DECEMBER.
Last Chance!
Authorized by Act of the Virginia Legislature (passed March 8th, 1873).
50,000 Tickets—6,000 Cash Gifts.
$250,000!
TO BE GIVEN AWAY.
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF ... $30,000
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF ... [illegible]
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF ... [illegible]
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF ... [illegible]
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF ... [illegible]
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF ... [illegible]
ONE GRAND CASH GIFT OF ... [illegible]
15 CASH GIFTS OF $1000 EACH ... [illegible]
2[illegible] CASH GIFTS OF 500 EACH ... [illegible]
43 CASH GIFTS OF 250 EACH ... [illegible]
70 CASH GIFTS OF 150 EACH ... [illegible]
[illegible] CASH GIFTS OF 100 EACH ... [illegible]
578 CASH GIFTS OF 50 EACH ... [illegible]
5000 CASH GIFTS OF 10 EACH ... [illegible]
6000 CASH GIFTS, aggregating ... $250,000
PRICE OF TICKETS.
Whole Tickets $10.00 | Quarter Tickets $2.50
Half Tickets 5.00 | Eleven Tickets 100.00
For Tickets, Circulars, &c., address
HENRY V. MOORE, Sec'y,
Norfolk, Va.
[12-11.-3t.]

$1 ONE PRICE TO ALL. $1
The New York WORLD.
THE DEMOCRATIC PAPER OF NEW YORK.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST!
POSTAGE PREPAID BY US.
The Weekly World, One Year - $1.00
An extra copy to getter-up of club of ten.
The Semi-Weekly to getter-up of club of twenty.
The Daily to getter-up of club of fifty.
All the news of the past seven days is given in the weekly edition of THE WORLD (Wednesday), which contains, in addition to the news, many special features prepared expressly for it. The Grange department gives each week the latest news of the Order and of the Patrons. The agricultural department presents the latest experiments and experiences of practical culturists, full reports of the Farmers' Club of the American Institute, letters from practical farmers, and interesting discussions of profitable farming. The page for the family furnishes interest and amusement for the fireside during the long winter evenings. Full and trustworthy live stock, country produce, and general produce market reports show the state of trade.
The Semi-Weekly World, 1 Yr., $2.00
An extra copy to getter-up of club of ten.
The Daily to getter-up of club of twenty-five.
The Semi-Weekly contains (Tuesdays and Fridays) all the contents of the Weekly, and one or two first-rate Novels during the year, in addition to the cream of the Daily World.
"THE WORLD" AND ITS WORK.
[*Binghamton Democrat.*]
Those of our Democratic friends who desire to subscribe for a New York paper will find none that equals *The World* in ability, or that so fearlessly and clearly advocates Democratic principles. In the news from all parts of the world, it is complete, and its editorials on all subjects are vigorous and logical. To the farmer it is invaluable, and teaches him many things that tend to promote his best interests which he [illegible]. *The World* is now doing a great work in behalf of the Democratic party, and should be fully sustained.
A THOROUGH NEWSPAPER.
[*Manchester Union.*]
The World, in point of ability, enterprise and influence, stands at the head of the Democratic press in this country.
Address, "THE WORLD,"
35 Park Row, New York.

M. J. BUCK, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
CARROLLTOWN, PA.
Office in rear of John Buck's store. Night calls may be made at the residence of John Buck, Esq. [April 4, 1873.-tf.]

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Office on High street, nearly opposite [illegible] Hotel. Residence in Town Hall, Julian street, where night calls should be made. [4-4.-tf.]

THE CAMBRIA FREEMAN.

Ebensburg, Pa.,
FRIDAY, - - - DEC. 11, 1874.

W. L. FOULK,
Agent of the Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and West Virginia Press Association.

Is the only person in Pittsburgh who is authorized to solicit and receive pay for advertisements to be inserted in the CAMBRIA FREEMAN. He has our lowest advertising rates.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Here, There, and the Other Place.

—Ere long the last ember of December will be a thing only to remember.

—The Dauntless boys housed a bran splinter new bell yesterday. Costivity $135.

—"Mr. Edgar King, Esq., editor of the *Radical*," is what the Altoona *Evening Mirror* calls him now.

—Daniel Mitchell, charged with horse-stealing, escaped from the Indiana county jail a few nights ago.

—Take your ready cash to M. L. Oatman's and save the extra percentage charged by stores that do a credit business.

—The first session of the Johnstown District Court under Judge Barnes' regime commences on Monday, Jan. 4, 1875.

—Don't forget that M. L. Oatman will have a full stock of holiday goods. Save your money and await their coming.

—Benj. F. Orr, of Johnstown, eldest son of Wm. Orr, dec'd, has removed with his family to Los Angeles, California.

—"The cruel war is over" at Power's Run, on the West Penn R. R., and all the participants from Altoona have returned home.

—The Johnstown *Democrat* says that John R. Hay has the oldest cent. John can thank heaven that he hasn't the worst *scent* anyhow.

—A rock fell upon Michael Gorman while employed in the Penn Colliery, at Houtzdale, Clearfield county, a few days ago, and crushed him to death.

—A man named Ryan had two of his ribs broken while at work in the C. I. Co.'s foundry, Johnstown, on Friday last, but just how we failed to learn.

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* says that a lad down there broke through the ice the other day and came within an *ace* of being drowned. The *deuce* he did!

—Hon. Benj. L. Hewit, of Hollidaysburg, has went and gone and did it again—this time leading to the hymeneal altar Miss Mary W. Smith, of Gaysport.

—The largest stock of ladies' and gents' cloth and rubber overshoes in Ebensburg, can be found at M. L. Oatman's, at less prices than elsewhere in town. Don't forget this.

—A lad named Ludwig Homman was run over by a six-horse wagon, heavily ladened, at Matilda Furnace, Huntingdon county, one day last week, and very severely injured.

—A forty-seven pound wild turkey is said to have been shot by Mr. James McCloskey, in Allegheny township, the other day, and we are trying our level best to believe the story.

—Our friend and patron, Mr. James Costlow, of Adams township, had the good fortune to kill a deer weighing 140 pounds, on Tuesday of last week, not far from his own residence.

—A colored employe at the Merchants' Hotel, Johnstown, "stepped down and out" a few mornings ago with several articles of value belonging to parties sojourning at said hotel.

—Hon. John F. Barnes, Judge elect of the Johnstown District Court, and his two Associates, Messrs. R. B. Gageby and M. W. Keim, have received their commissions from the Governor.

—Boots and shoes of every description lower in price at M. L. Oatman's than they have been bought for during the past fifteen years. Remember that M. L. Oatman's cheap cash store is the place.

—We assure the Greensburg *Democrat* that when an exchange paper says there is one drinking saloon to every seven adult citizens of the Summit, this county, said exchange tells what it knows to be a lie.

—We have heard of old age, per centage, average, mileage, the *Golden Age*, and several other kind of ages, but to the Altoona *Sun* is due the credit of having discovered an entirely new age, which it calls "skirmage."

—The "Ebensburg darkey," as some of our exchanges call him, woke up on Friday morning, his last nap having continued only about ten hours, and has been "wide awake and full of fleas" at proper intervals ever since.

—In the case of the young man Conger, charged with stealing railroad tickets at Cresson Station, the Grand Jury failed to find a true bill, whereupon the defendant was discharged from custody on Tuesday afternoon last.

—The able and gentlamanly editor of the Bellefonte *Watchman*, Hon. P. Gray Meek, we regret to announce, still confined to a darkened room in consequence of an affliction of the eyes which threatens partial if not total blindness.

—It is not exactly the right thing to speak of a lady as the "jack of hearts," but since Miss Nathalia Woerz, of Cambria borough, has been made a leading trump in the matrimonial game we could hardly *Xavier Right*-hope from a worse pun.

—It is rumored that the Pa. R. R. Co. make a further reduction of ten per cent. in the salaries of all employes, from President down—said reduction to take effect on January 1st, 1875, and to apply to all roads under control of said Company.

—Any subscriber to the FREEMAN who fails to receive his paper after the first of next month, will understand that this thing of furnishing reading matter for one or more years without being paid for the trouble and money is played out so far as we are concerned.

—In just two weeks from to-day "merry Christmas" so gay will come tripping this way, and that leads us to say that with the money to pay you will not go astray by calling at E. J. Mill's strictly cash store for all the holiday dress goods and groceries you may need.

—Two men named Tracks and Hill escaped from the Western Penitentiary by scaling the wall, on Friday last. Hill managed to elude pursuit, but his companion did not make *tracks* over the *hills* fast enough, and so was recaptured in twelve hours after.

—The injuries sustained by our friend Michael Itel, of Washington township, were not, we are glad to learn, so serious as at first reported, one of his feet only having been injured, but no bones broken, by being struck by the limb of a tree which he was at the time engaged in felling.

—An able bodied man who is good on a [illegible] will confer a great favor and relieve [illegible] very considerably by indulging in [illegible] words about the failure of the [illegible] from the east to reach us in the morning, as has so frequently been the case since the [illegible] schedule went into effect.

—The Johnstown *Voice* has already found a candidate for County Treasurer in the person of Mr. Patrick Rodgers, of Millville borough, who is certainly one of the most deserving gentlemen in the county. If we [illegible] in the second heat we will be glad to see so good a man as P. R. do it.

—Mr. David Trexler, of Gallitzin township, claims to have raised 95 bushels of potatoes and 25 bushels of corn in the ear on a lot of land containing ten rods less than an acre, and many of the ears, by actual count, contained 1,050 grains of corn. If anybody can show a better production than this we will be glad to hear from him.

—Railroad trains have no respect for either [illegible] or its minions, as John M. Tyson, [illegible] of North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county, found to his sorrow a few days ago when the second section of the Atlantic Express east struck him near [illegible] Station and broke his collar bone and otherwise demoralized him very badly. [illegible] of Lilly's Station and parts adjacent who have teeth to pull should prepare to have them pulled now, as Dr. Hoffman, of this place, will be at Lilly's on Tuesday [illegible] 15th, willing and anxious to perform any dental (except accidental) operation, from extracting a tooth to furnishing [illegible] artificial ones, on terms in keeping with the times.

—Mr. N. A. Shoemaker had the second finger of his right hand badly demoralized on Monday last, while attempting to attach a pump to the working engine at the Ebensburg Foundry. Fortunately no bones were broken, though Harry will have a very painful pet to nurse for some time to come.

—A low-priced cooking or heating stove is prominent among the many things which it is "penny wise and pound foolish" to invest in, and the man who houses one such in hopes of securing a sufficiency of caloric is very apt to be disappointed. A fact like this speaks volumes in favor of such excellent stoves as Geo. W. Yeager & Co., Altoona, are now selling at the lowest cash rates.

—The Waynesburg *Republican* calls its nonpaying subscribers "capacious brained and liberal-hearted delinquents," and informs them that they will have to do without the news, as the publisher does not propose to pay Uncle Sam in advance for carrying to them two dollars' worth of newspapers for which they will never pay. And that's just what's the matter with the FREEMAN as well.

—Don't put on silly airs and turn up your nose at poorer people in plainer clothes, but remember while all proud flesh, wherever it grows, is subject to irritation, that it is the easiest thing, after all, to visit Murphy's Star Clothing Hall, and buy without much hesitation and at the very lowest prices a full suit of as good clothing as ever graced the human form divine. No. 109 Clinton street, Johnstown.

—In a case before Court this week it was clearly proven that the defendant was at "the siege of *Troy*," inasmuch as one of the witnesses, a blushing (?) damsel, swore that he came to the house at which she did duty as a domestic on a certain evening set forth in the indictment and "held her" until five o'clock next morning. So far as the evening referred to was concerned, of course a clear *alibi* was established.

—In the matter of Felix Beck, bankrupt, of Loretto, this county, the petition of Patrick Mealley, assignee, with proof of service of notice of application has been presented before the United States Circuit Court, and an order made for the sale of real and personal property, etc., clear and discharged from all liens and encumberances whatever. See advertisement in another column and sale posters printed at this office.

—The Hollidaysburg *Standard* says that the inference down there is that the editor of the *Freeman* approached his mirror "hind end foremost" when he discovered a rent that wasn't high enough for a certain fellow's coat tail. Tally one for the *Standard*, whose local editor can't approach his mirror "hind end foremost" without turning his back to it—who is, in fact a full-fleged "hind end" of the long-eared species any way you take him.

—How streaked and striped the weather has been, with snow falls and rain falls and sunshine between, making in all the queerest winter we've seen since—the last one of course is just what we mean. But where's the difference so long as folks are employed in seeking the pleasure which may be enjoyed in buying cheap goods from Myers & Lloyd, at whose mammoth cash store no one is annoyed by exorbitant prices for inferior goods, which all should avoid.

—The Altoona *Tribune* says that the residence of Mr. John J. Patterson, in Gaysport, caught fire on Tuesday evening last, from a defective flue, and was damaged to the extent of $2,000, the full insurance, while the furniture suffered in like proportion. During the fire Mr. Patterson's pocket-book, containing $472, a box containing a gold watch and jewelry valued at $250, and Mrs. Patterson's portmonnai, in which there was a small amount of money, were all stolen.

—An old, respectable and wealthy farmer of Brothersvalley township, Somerset county, George Fitz by name, having become tired of life, adopted a rather singular method of "shuffling off this mortal coil" yesterday week. Procuring two fire pokers, he arranged them above a door in his house in such a way that by placing his neck between them he was enabled to strangle himself to death. Temporary dementia is what the Somerset *Herald* says was the matter with him.

—The ladies will be specially interested in learning that no store in Ebensburg keeps so full a line of fancy goods of every description, such as hosiery, gloves, ribbons, belts, scarfs, nubies, collars, collarettes, cuffs, handkerchiefs, ties, combs, veils, infants' hoods, zephyr knit socks and mitts, hair braids, trimming braids, edgings, buttons, jewelry of all kinds, perfumery, and everything else in the notion line, as can be at all times found at M. L. Oatman's cheap cash store, and none sell so cheap.

—As a holiday gift to a valued friend or beloved relative, we know of nothing more fitting or more desirable than a photograph, bust size, neatly framed, of your "own dear self," except perhaps a handsome photograph album, of which, among many other elegant articles in his line, T. T. Spence, of this place, a photograph artist without a superior, has a large and varied assortment. Times are hard and trade dull, and for these reasons Spence will take photographs and sell pictures, frames, etc., cheaper than ever.

—A man giving his name as C. Robert Ott, and hailing from Pittsburgh, succeeded in disposing of a couple of valuable watches in Johnstown one day last week, but it subsequently appearing that the watches as well as a small sum of money had been stolen from a resident of the former city, named Thomas Dillon, the thief was eventually arrested in Altoona and taken to Pittsburgh, where he was held in $500 bail for his appearance to answer, and the stolen watches were in due time returned to the rightful owner. So, on the whole, don't you C. Robert Ott to have known better than to engage in such unlawful peccadillos.

—A young man in this place, who by the way is one of the most devoted of lovers, found it necessary to have a few teeth inserted not long since, and soon after the operation called upon his lady love, who resides in a neighboring village. Such was the effect of the new teeth upon his articulation, however, that the fair damsel was just on the point of concluding that he had put an enemy into his mouth which had stolen away his brains, when the young man succeeded in dispelling her fears by explaining the true cause of his peculiarity of speech. Had he failed in this, there is no telling but what an early decrease in the receipts of the Pa. R. R. Co. would have been the result.

—The pipe of the Conduit Oil Company, which passed under the track of the West Penn Railroad at Powers' Run, was torn up by a force of three hundred men under the direction of Superintendent Creighton, of said road, on Friday morning last; since when a sufficient force of employes, many of whom are from Altoona, has been kept on picket duty night and day to prevent the relaying of the pipe. A great deal of oil was lost by the tearing up of the pipe, and much feeling is manifested in Pittsburgh and thoughout the oil region in consequene of the exciting contest between these two rival corporations. The subject of dispute has been before the Courts for some time past.

—One of those terrible mishaps which so frequently attend upon hunting expeditions had its occurrence near Altoona a few days ago. It seems that Joseph F. Brawn, a resident of Logantown, one of the suburbs of Altoona, went to Brush mountain, some three miles distant, on Saturday morning last, in quest of game, and seeing a dark object moving in the woods some distance from him, he fired his gun under the impression that he was shooting at a deer, but, horrible to relate, soon after found that he had killed a fellow creature, a young man named John Thompson, son of Mr. George Thompson, of Blair Furnace, who, like himself, was engaged [illegible] at the time, by shooting him [illegible] dead. Brawn returned to Altoona [illegible] delay and after delivering himself [illegible] told his story, whereupon a [illegible] jury was impanelled and repaired to the spot indicated, but subsequently concluded to remove the body to Altoona, where an inquest was held, and after a full investigation of the facts Brawn was exculpated from all blame in the matter, the shooting being found to have been purely accidental. The unfortunate man by whose thoughtlessness a fellow creature was so unexpectedly hurried into eternity is said to be almost crazed with grief, and his sad experience should certainly serve as a warning against firing at any object in the woods or elsewhere without first ascertaining that such object is really what it seems to be—a fit subject for game.

DOINGS IN COURT.—The following business was disposed of this week in the Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, Court adjourning at 4 o'clock, p. m., Thursday:

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Com'th vs. B. Fogle—selling liquor without license. Defendant submits and is sentenced to pay $50 fine and costs of prosecution.

Com'th vs. Wm. Carney and Zachariah Kaylor—removing and destroying landmarks.—*Nolle prosequi* as regards Kaylor. Jury finds Carney not guilty, but that he and the prosecutor, Con. O'Neill, each pay one-half the costs.

Com'th vs. D. H. Dickason—rape. Mrs. Margaret E. Brawley, prosecutrix. This case occupied the attention of the Court and a great many who had no business at Court during Tuesday evening and the greater part of Wednesday, and after a full rehearsal of the usual disgusting details, resulted in a verdict of acquittal. County in for the costs.

Com'th vs. Levi Oshell and Curt. Fleming—assault and battery. Chas. W. Kline, prosecutor. Oshell not taken. Fleming found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $10 and costs.

Com'th vs. James Price—larceny and receiving stolen goods. M. Dignan, prosecutor.—Guilty; $5 and costs and four months in county jail.

Com'th vs. Alex. Mills and Charles West—assault and battery. W. W. Bradley, prosecutor. *Nol. pros.* entered on payment of costs by defendants.

Com'th vs. F. Johnston—burglary and larceny. F. X. Haid, prosecutor. Not guilty, and county to pay costs.

Com'th vs. Wm. Smith—assault and battery. John Sanders, prosecutor. Guilty; $5 and costs.

Com'th vs. Adam Bowers—assault with intent to kill, aggravated assault and battery, and assault and battery. Adam Bartlebaugh, prosecutor. Grand jury find true bill as to second and third counts. Defendant convicted of assault and battery and sentenced to pay a fine of $5 and costs.

Com'th vs. Daniel Williamson—surety of peace. Ann Williamson, prosecutrix. *Nol. pros.* on payment of cost by defendant.

COMMON PLEAS.

Wm. G. Haven & Co., for use of Wm. Stephenson vs. Daniel McLaughlin—assumpsit. Continued by consent.

Geo. Wehn, endorsee of Geo. Wehn, jr., endorsee of H. Walters, vs. Ellen Walters, adm'x of H. Walters, dec'd. Continued at cost of plaintiff.

J. W. Sharbaugh vs. Pa. R. R. Co.—summons case. Jury find for plaintiff $309.44.

Jas. Bracken vs. D. Rager—debt on capias bond, $800 penalty. Defendant confesses judgment—amount to be liqtidated on the ten days' notice.

B. Elliott vs. Harry Marlett and P. J. McKenzie—summons to answer plaintiff of a plea of covenant. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $96.00.

W. F. Zuck vs. T. J. Lloyd—assumpsit. Continued at cost of defendant.

Frank Todd was declared a lunatic by a jury empanneled to inquire into his case, and will doubtless be sent to Dixmont.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury on Tuesday last made the following presentment to the Court:

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Cambria County: The Grand Inquest, inquiring in and for the body of said county, respectfully present: That in the discharge of their duties they have visited the County Prison and Court House, and report that the County Prison is in excellent order, and no complaints were made to us by any of the inmates. We would recommend the purchase of fifteen iron bedsteads for the cells of the jail. We are opposed to the proposed addition to the Court House, and would not recommend the building of a new Court House for the present, nor until the improvement of the financial condition of the county.

JOHN BUCK, Foreman.

Ebensburg, Dec. 8, 1874.

IN order to show how rapid the popular taste for music is growing, the extensive establishment of Mr. John Zweidinger, No. 136 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, shows a striking example. Starting as far back as 1856, with no capital for a commencement, it is, notwithstanding, to-day, by far the largest, most finely finished, and best conducted house in the line west of New York City. It has always been a point with this house to sell nothing but first-class goods, and at the lowest prices. Inquire for anything in the musical line, from a jew's-harp up to all the instruments necessary to furnishing a brass-band, or to a fine-toned "Jubilee" or a "New England" organ, or a Mathushek Ochestral, or a Grand Piano, you can be accommodated here with either, from the large and magnificent stock in store, embracing every article in the line. The building occupied is a very large and commodious one; four storied, with large and splendid sales and ware rooms, to properly and fairly exhibit their immense and fine stock of goods. One great advantage to purchasers is that the proprietor and all the principal attaches of the house are practical musicians, and you can thereby have any instrument tried and tested, as to quality, tone, etc., to your entire satisfaction. Musical goods of all descriptions imported in large quantities, for wholesale and retail trade. Attached to and part of the establishment, are workshops for the repairs of all musical instruments, from a piano to the smallest instrument. The workmen employed in the same are all skilled German mechanics.

We advise our readers, when they visit Pittsburgh, to call in at the mammoth establishment of Mr. JOHN ZWEIDINGER's, 136 SMITHFIELD STREET, and you can pass an hour very pleasantly in looking through the establishment and inspecting the large stock of musical instruments.

COMPLIMENTARY.—The Harrisburg *Patriot* pays the following well deserved tribute to a former Ebensburger, Bob McCoy, as he is familiarly called in this latitude, and all who know the gentleman alluded to will without doubt endorse every word uttered in his praise by so high an authority:

GENERAL ROBERT A. M'COY.—This gentleman, who has for eight years past been the Chief Clerk in the Surveyor General's office, has resigned that position to accept that of cashier of the Blair County Banking Company, whose business house is located at Tyrone, Blair county, and will leave in a few days to assume the duties of his new position. As Chief Clerk of the Land Department, General M'Coy has proved himself an efficient, trustworthy and courteous public officer, and has the confidence and esteem of all who know him. In his selection as cashier of their bank, the Blair County Banking Company has given evidence of keen discernment and an appreciation of practical business qualifications that is highly complimentary to Gen. M'Coy, and we feel assured in saying that their judgment is not misplaced. Gen. M'Coy was Assistant Adjutant General of the Pennsylvania Reserves and served throughout its campaigns with that celebrated corps. In April, 1865, he was appointed Private Secretary to Governor Curtin, which position he held to the close of the Governor's term of office. We congratulate the General and wish him the full measure of success in his new enterprise, which his social qualities and his sterling business qualifications so richly merit.

THE NEW PLAN.—Nothing in the way of advertisements has appeared this season that will command so much attention as the remarkable advertisement of Messrs. Wanamaker & Brown, corner Sixth and Market streets, Philadelphia, that stands out to-day so prominently in our columns. It is emphatically *worth reading*. There is the *mind* of one of the most systematic *advanced* heads that this business age has produced. Ever striving for the van, Oak Hall, this year, has made, as it justly claims, a great stride up and over business customs. Were the house a feeble branch the purchasing world would know it *could not* stand up to the principles announced. Were the house not noted for its honorable standing, we are sure it *would not* do it. But customers who have dealt there before will go again, and new ones, drawn by their tempting offers, will try them, and the great Clothing House will reap in the future, as it has in the past, the enormous advantage of abundant means, united with unblemished honor, and an acute sense of what is due between man and man in this important trade.

RESPONSIBILITY OF ENDORSERS.—In cases where there are several endorsements on a note, says the Philadelphia *Ledger*, there is this difference in responsibility, namely, successive endorsers are equally liable to the subsequent holder, and their relations to each other are in the same order. That is, any one of such endorsers upon whom the obligation is pressed, may claim from either or all of those before him, but not from any who succeeded him. Joint endorsers are equally liable to the holder who is not one of them, but as between themselves, the recovery is to be equally divided. So, if the drawer fail and there are two joint endorsers, both solvent, either may be called on to pay the debt, but they must then divide the sum between them. It makes no difference which signed first if they were joint endorsers in fact.

IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.—The most important case tried at our late Court was that of Adam Heeter, A. L. Guss and Dr. J. F. Thompson vs. Samuel L. Glasgow and Harriet N. Glasgow (his wife). The action was a *scire facias*, on a mortgage executed by defendants, for the purpose of mortgaging the wife's separate real estate as security for the indebtedness of her husband to said plaintiffs. The evidence showed that plaintiffs had been accommodation endorsers on several promissory notes of Samuel L. Glasgow, amounting to $2,000. That some time previous to June, 1872, Mr. Glasgow called on the plaintiffs with a view of getting them to endorse more notes for him, which they declined to do. As an inducement for them to comply with his request, he proposed that if they would endorse his notes for $1,500, his wife would join him in executing a mortgage on her separate real estate, as security for the notes *previously* endorsed by them, and also for the notes which he sought to have them endorse. This proposition was accepted by the plaintiffs, and a mortgage was executed by defendants, whereby the wife's separate real estate was mortgaged as security for any liability then incurred, or that might thereafter be incurred, on the part of plaintiffs, by reason of their said endorsements. Mr. Glasgow did not defend in the action as against himself. His wife, however, defended and alleged that the mortgage did not bind her for two reasons: First, because there had been a fraudulent alteration of the mortgage by her husband, after the execution thereof; second, because the mortgage had not been *legally* acknowledged by her before the Justice of the Peace who took the acknowledgment.

As the Court withdrew the case from the jury for the reason set forth in the *second* ground of defence, it is not necessary that any special reference should be made to any other branch of the case. The ruling principle in the case was the illegality of the wife's acknowledgment, as taken before the Justice. Mr. Glasgow and his wife went before P. H. Bence, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, residing in Three Springs, for the purpose of having said mortgage duly acknowledged. The Justice asked Mrs. Glasgow if she knew the nature of the instrument she was about to execute—stating to her that if she did not understand it, it was his duty to explain it to her. She replied that she had read the mortgage and understood it. The Justice then made inquiry of her as to whether she executed the mortgage of her own free will and accord, and without any coercion or compulsion on the part of her husband, and she replied that she did. The mortgage was then signed by Mrs. Glasgow and her husband, and duly witnessed. His Honor Judge Dean held that this was not a substantial compliance with the provisions of the 2d Section of the Act of 1770, which requires the officer before whom the acknowledgment is taken to *"read or otherwise make known to the said wife the full contents of such deed or conveyance."* The Justice in this case did not read or otherwise make known to the wife the contents of the mortgage, because she informed him that she had read it herself, and understood it. The Court held that if even Mrs. Glasgow did inform the Justice that she had read the deed, and understood the contents of it, she would not be stopped from proving the *falsity* of her declaration to the Justice; and also that the Act requiring the officer before whom the acknowledgment is taken to read or otherwise make known to the wife the full contents of the deed *must be strictly complied with.* Under this instruction of the Court, the jury rendered a verdict against the husband for $3,914.22, and as to the wife they found for the defendant.

This is indeed one of the most important decisions rendered in our Court for many years. Acknowledgments of deeds by wives have almost invariably been taken by our Justices without the Justice either reading or explaining to the wife the contents of the deed. Those officers have heretofore generally contented themselves with an examination of the wife, separate and apart from the husband, and the assurance by her that she understands the deed and has executed it without any coercion or compulsion of her husband. This, the Court holds, is not sufficient; but that the Justice must actually *"read or otherwise make known to the wife"* the contents of the deed.

The counsel in the case were R. M. Speer, R. B. Petrikin and W. H. Woods for plaintiffs, and Messrs. John Scott and S. T. Brown for defendant. We learn that the case will be taken to the Supreme Court by the plaintiffs, where the correctness of the ruling of the lower Court will be adjudicated upon.—*Huntingdon Monitor.*

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

A SHORT POSTPONEMENT OF THE FIFTH GIFT CONCERT.

As manager of the gift concerts given in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, my position creates an important trust in behalf of the Public Library and the ticket-holders of the fifth gift concert. The Public Library of Kentucky and the ticket-holders are jointly interested in the amount of the drawing. The larger the fund to be distributed in gifts, the greater will be the gift awarded to each lucky ticket-holder and the more the amount realized by the Library. To have a full drawing is so manifestly to the interest of those interested, that, rather than have a fractional drawing on the 30th inst., I deem it due to the trust confided to me by the ticket-holders and the Public Library of Kentucky, that a short postponement be made to enable me to dispose of the unsold tickets and have a full drawing. Though the very large amount now in bank would enable us to distribute handsome gifts, yet we should feel disappointed if this our last concert should we be compelled to make a fractional drawing, however large.

We have received so very large a number of letters from all parts of the country from those most largely interested, urging a postponement if all the tickets be not sold by the 30th, that we feel strengthened in our sense of duty to the ticket-holders and the Public Library, to make the postponement. Under the circumstances, we have determined, in the interest of all parties, to postpone the concert and drawing to Saturday, February 27th, 1875, at which time the drawing will positively take place; and, as a guarantee of good faith toward ticket-holders, we pledge ourself to return to any ticket-holder his money, upon presentation of his ticket, should the drawing fail to come off at the time now fixed. The past, we feel assured, will be sufficient guarantee to all interested that they will be fairly and honestly dealt with. The money paid for tickets is sacredly preserved against all contingencies until after the payment of the gifts, after which the expenses are to be reimbursed and the Public Library is to be paid its profits.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent and Manager.

Nov. 29, 1874.

FOR ALL FEMALE COMPLAINTS nothing equals Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a most powerful restorative tonic, also combining the most valuable nervine properties, especially adapting it to the wants of debilitated ladies suffering from weak back, inward fever, congestion, inflamation, or ulceration, or from nervousness, or neuralgic pains. Mr. G. W. Seymour, druggist, of Canton, N. Y., writes Dr. Pierce as follows: "The demand for your Favorite Prescription is wonderful, and one man stated to me that his wife had not done a day's work in five months, when she commenced taking your Favorite Prescription, took two bottles and is now on the third bottle, and is able to do her house-work alone and milk fourteen cows twice a day." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by all dealers in medicines.

ALL PERSONS who aspire to beauty of personal appearance should not neglect that natural accessory, the hair. By many it has been neglected until the hair has become thin, gray, or entirely fallen off. Messrs. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., have produced an effectual remedy, called Sicilian Hair Renewer, which cures all diseases of the scalp. This wonderful preparation acts upon the glands, which support and nourish the hair, restores gray hair to its original color, makes the scalp white and clean, removes and prevents the formation of dandruff and all cutaneous eruptions; and, by its tonic and nutritive properties, restores the scalp to a healthy state, and creates a new growth. As a dressing, it is unsurpassed, giving the hair that brilliancy so much admired by all.—*Boston Commercial.*

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.—Three years ago Dr. Boschee's German Syrup was introduced in the United States from Germany for the cure of Coughs, severe Colds settled on the breast, Consumption and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs. No medicine ever had such a success. 300,000 sample bottles have been distributed every year for three years by Druggists in all parts of the United States, and nearly 1000 letters from Druggists are now on our files, saying that no other preparation in their stores sells as well and gives such excellent satisfaction. All we ask is for you to go to your Druggists Lemmon & Murray or P. M. Woleslagle & Son's Store at Wilmore, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it; regular size 75 cents.

FREE OF CHARGE.—Dr. Morris' Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound combines all the medicinal virtues of those articles which long experience has proved to possess the most efficient qualities for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Coughs and Colds are speedily relieved by it, and in Croup it acts like magic. Call at R. J. Lloyd's Drug Store and obtain a sample bottle *free of charge*, or a regular size for $1; or at P. M. Woleslagle & Son's Store, Wilmore. J. R. Morris, 113 North 2d St., Phila. [8-15.-1y.]

HYMENEAL.

SLAVIN—WILLIAMS.—Married, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Pittsburgh, on Sunday, Nov. 1st, 1874, by Rev. Father Reardon, Mr. JOHN SLAVIN, of said city, and Miss CLARA WILLIAMS, daughter of Wm. Williams, dec'd, late of this place.

DUNCAN—McFEATERS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Tuesday, December 1, 1874, by Rev. J. W. Swaney, Mr. JAMES DUNCAN, of Johnstown, and Miss ANNIE M. McFEATERS, of Nineveh, Pa.

OBITUARY.

MURRAY.—Died, on Wednesday evening last, Mr. CHARLES MURRAY, aged about 86 years. Mr. M. was a native of Ireland and settled in Ebensburg in 1816 or 1817. He was a carpenter by trade as well as a manufacturer of shoemaker's lasts. He was a half brother of the late Hon. John Murray, of this place, and was respected by all who knew him. He was unmarried.

ROBERTS.—Died, in Cambria township, a few miles south of Ebensburg, on Friday last, DAVID J. ROBERTS, aged about 70 years.

STRAY BULL.—Came to the residence of the subscriber, in Clearfield township, on the 2th day of November, 1874, a red BULL, with several stripes of buffalo mixed with white, and short crooked horns; supposed to have been two years old last Spring—of good size and in good condition. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away; otherwise he will be sold according to law.
MARTIN L. CARLE.
Clearfield Twp., Dec. 11, 1874.-3t.

WATCH HIM!—The young sneak thief who tore a couple of boards off the roof of the granary on the farm of the undersigned, in Carroll township, and then crawled in and stole a new oil can, will bear watching, notwithstanding the fact that he deemed it prudent to return the stolen article just in time to escape arrest. It may be proper to say that I know the party well and could give his name, but it should suffice for the present to warn him, as I now do, to keep hands off my property in the future if he desires to escape the rigors of the law.
JOSEPH OUTWALD.
Ebensburg, Dec. 11, 1874.-3t.

IMPORTANT
NOTICE!
TO ALL
WHOM IT MAY CONCERN!

Owing to the great scarcity of money and the long continued neglect of many of my customers to pay up their indebtedness for the past year or more, I am compelled to adopt

ANOTHER SYSTEM

of doing business. Very many of my customers have allowed their accounts to run for such an unreasonable length of time that a great loss to me, without any benefit to themselves, has been the result. Hence it is that I find it

Impossible to Continue the Credit System

and at the same time keep up my stock and meet my obligations promptly.

I am sincerely thankful for the liberal patronage that has been extended to me, and now earnestly ask one and all who are indebted to me, no matter how large or how small the amount, to call and settle, either by cash or note,

BEFORE THE 1ST DAY OF JANUARY, 1875,

as I need and must have money. Believing as I do from past experience (which I have paid well for) that it will be better for me as well as for my customers to adopt the ready-pay system,

I WILL NOT,
After the FIRST of JANUARY NEXT,
SELL ANY GOODS ON CREDIT.

I am fully convinced that in three cases out of four persons buying goods never find a more convenient time to pay than when they make their purchases, and as an inducement to my customers to buy for cash or in exchange for country produce, I will, after the above date,

KNOCK OFF ONE-HALF the PROFIT

heretofore realized in this place on goods of the same class.

Hoping that my old customers will take no offense at the new mode of doing business I am about to adopt, but will continue to favor me with their patronage on a strictly cash basis, which they will be sure to find the very best for all concerned, I pledge myself to mark my goods down to the lowest cash rates.

ONE PRICE TO ALL!
AND COMPETITION DEFIED!
IN GOODS AS WELL AS PRICES.

George Huntley,
DEALER IN
Stoves, Hardware, Tinware, Groceries,
Paints, Oils, &c., &c.,
EBENSBURG, PA.

P. S. Manufacturers and others who sometimes find it necessary to send orders for goods through their employes, can make special arrangements, with the understanding that their accounts will be paid in full at the end of each month. [Dec. 11, 1874.]

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL & PERSONAL PROPERTY.

BY virtue of an order issued out of the United States District Court, the undersigned will expose to public sale, in Loretto, Cambria county,

On TUESDAY, 29th December, 1874,
AT 10 O'CLOCK, A. M.,
4 HEAD HORSES,

1 three-spring HACK, 1 BAROUCHE, 1 two-horse CARRIAGE, 2 TOP BUGGIES, 1 OPEN BUGGY, 1 double and 3 single SLEIGHS, 4 double sets and 4 single sets HARNESS, 11 HORSE COLLARS, 1 Gent's SADDLE, 1 SIDE SADDLE, 7 strings Bells, 7 Blind Bridles, 9 Robes, a lot of Horse Blankets, &c. Also,

1 Melodeon, 1 Sofa, 1 Marble-Top Table,
6 Cane-Seated Chairs,
1 Wardrobe, and many other articles.

Also, at the same time and place,

3 LOTS OF GROUND

with a TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, large STABLE and necessary OUTBUILDINGS thereon erected. Well supplied with good water and in excellent condition.

Terms will be made known on day of sale.
PATRICK MEALLEY,
Assignee of FELIX BECK.
Loretto, Dec. 4, 1874.-4t.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between C. L. Griswold and A. J. Griswold, of Ebensburg, Cambria county, Pa., under the firm name of GRISWOLD BROTHERS, was dissolved on the 7th day of November, 1874, by mutual consent, and on the same day the said firm made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors, constituting Geo. C. K. Zahm, Esq., their Assignee. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said Geo. C. K. Zahm, Esq., and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for settlement.
C. L. GRISWOLD,
A. J. GRISWOLD.
Ebensburg, Dec. 4, 1874.-6t.

Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Among the great discoveries of modern science, few are of more real value to mankind than this effectual remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. A vast trial of its virtues, throughout this and other countries, has shown that it does surely and effectually control them. The testimony of our best citizens, of all classes, establishes the fact, that CHERRY PECTORAL will and does relieve and cure the afflicting disorders of the Throat and Lungs beyond any other medicine. The most dangerous affections of the Pulmonary Organs yield to its power; and cases of Consumption, cured by this preparation, are publicly known, so remarkable as hardly to be believed, were they not proven beyond dispute. As a remedy it is adequate, on which the public may rely for full protection. By curing Coughs, the forerunners of more serious disease, it saves unnumbered lives, and an amount of suffering not to be computed. It challenges trial, and convinces the most sceptical. Every family should keep it on hand as a protection against the early and unperceived attack of Pulmonary Affections, which are easily met at first, but which become incurable, and too often fatal, if neglected. Tender lungs need this defence; and it is unwise to be without it. As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, CHERRY PECTORAL is invaluable; for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued from premature graves, and saved to the love and affection centred on them. It acts speedily and surely against ordinary colds, securing sound and health-restoring sleep. No one will suffer troublesome Influenza and painful Bronchitis, when they know how easily they can be cured.

Originally the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, no cost or toil is spared in making every bottle in the utmost possible perfection. It may be confidently relied upon as possessing all the virtues it has ever exhibited, and capable of producing cures as memorable as the greatest it has ever effected.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

A LITTLE CONFAB
—ABOUT THE—
Singer Sewing Machine
And Where to Buy It.

COUNTRYMAN—See here, neighbor, can you tell me where I can buy the sewing machine people talk so much about?

CITIZEN OF EBENSBURG—Yes, with pleasure. I presume it is the Singer Sewing Machine that you mean.

C.—Yes, that's the name of it.

C. OF E.—Well, just down there, two doors east of Zahm's store, is the place, and my word for it you will be well pleased with your purchase if you invest in one of those machines. Messrs. BAILEY & TATE, the agents, have now on hand all styles and sizes of these indispensable machines, from the cheapest to the most valuable, and are accommodating gentlemen who will be pleased to show you the ins and outs of their various machines, whether you desire to buy or not. They also keep thread, needles and all the other paraphrenalia of a sewing machine, and are at all times prepared to attend to the repairing of machines in a substantial and satisfactory manner, and at very moderate rates. Don't forget the place—High street, two doors east of Zahm's store, Ebensburg [4-24.-tf.]

A CARD.
EBENSBURG WOOLEN FACTORY.

AS interested parties have been reporting in the northern part of this county that our rates for manufacturing Woolen Goods, &c., are much higher than they really are we deem it necessary for our own protection and for the information of the public to publish the following

LIST OF PRICES.

Blankets	$3.50 per pair.
Flannels	30 and 35 cts. per yard.
Cassimeres	50 cts. per yard.
Satinetts	50 cts. per yard.
Carding and Spinning	20 cts. per lb.
Carding	7 " " "

T. M. JONES & SONS,
July 18, 1873.-tf. Ebensburg Woolen Factory.

Eagle PLANING MILL.
M. SIMON,
MANUFACTURER OF
Flooring, Weather-Boarding, Shutters,
SASH-DOORS, BRACKETS AND MOULDINGS,
LUMBER of EVERY DESCRIPTION,
SHINGLES and POSTS—Cedar and Locust.
Scroll-Sawing and Re-sawing done to order.
CORNER ROBINSON AND ANDERSON STS.,
[9-18.] ALLEGHENY CITY, PA. [3m.]

CRAWFORD HOUSE,
EBENSBURG, PA.
John Fitzharris, - Proprietor.

HAVING leased and refurnished the above well known and popular hotel, the proprietor is now amply prepared to accommodate all who may favor him with their patronage. The best that the market affords will be served at the Table at all seasons, the Bar will be kept constantly supplied with the choicest liquors, and the commodious Stable will be under the charge of a careful and attentive hostler. No effort will be spared to render guests comfortable and well pleased in every particular, and by proper attention to business and a moderate scale of prices the proprietor hopes to win his way to public favor. (May 2, 1873.-tf.]

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that C. L. GRISWOLD and A. J. GRISWOLD, of Susquehanna township, Cambria county, Pa., by deed of voluntary assignment have assigned all their estate, real and personal, to the undersigned, residing in Ebensburg, for the benefit of their creditors. All persons therefore indebted to the said C. L. Griswold and A. J. Griswold are requested to make payment to the undersigned, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.
GEO. C. K. ZAHM,
Assignee of C. L. Griswold & A. J. Griswold.
Ebensburg, Nov. 13, 1874.-6t.

NOTICE.—This is to notify all parties that I have this day purchased at Sheriff's sale from HENRY MARTZ the following personal property, to wit: 3 tables, 4 bedsteads and bedding, 1 piece oil cloth, 1 lot carpet, 1 clock, 2 stands, 2 looking glasses, 1 cooking stove, 1 cupboard, 1 water cooler, 1 bar and fixtures, with bottles. I have left the above articles with HENRY MARTZ during my pleasure, and all persons are hereby forbid interfering with the same.
G. J. DAVIS.
Hemlock, Nov. 27, 1874. [12-4.-3t.]

NOTIFICATION OF ASSIGNEE OF APPOINTMENT.—(*In Bankruptcy.*)—WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of FELIX BECK, of Loretto, in the County of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.
PATRICK MEALLEY, Assignee.
Loretto, Dec. 4, 1874.-3t.

NOTICE.—Having this day bought at Sheriff's sale the following described articles, to wit: 1 cooking stove and utensils, 1 heating stove, 1 clock, and 1 bedstead, which I have left in the possession of SIMON GUTWALD, I hereby caution all persons against interfering in any way with said property.
JOSEPH GUTWALD.
Ebensburg, Nov. 30, 1874.-3t.

LLOYD & CO., BANKERS,
EBENSBURG, PA.
Gold, Silver, Government Loans and other Securities, bought and sold. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Collections made at all accessible points in the United States, and a general Banking business transacted.

WM. M. LLOYD & CO.,
BANKERS, ALTOONA, PA.
Drafts on the principal cities and Silver and Gold for sale. Collections made. Moneys received on deposit, payable on demand, without interest, or on time with interest at fair rates.

$77 A WEEK guaranteed to Male and Female [illegible], in their own locality. Costs NOTHING to try it. Particulars Free. P. O. VICKERY & CO., Augusta, Me.

GREAT REDUCTION IN [illegible]
—TO—
CASH BUYERS
—AT THE—
Ebensburg House-Furnishing STORE

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES TO CASH BUYERS on all goods in his line, consisting of

MOWING and REAPING MACHINES
AND OTHER FARMING IMPLEMENTS;
COOKING, PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES
of the most popular designs and of all styles, prices and qualities;
TINWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!
of my own manufacture;
HARDWARE, ALL KIND!

such as Locks, Screws, Butt Hinges, Shutter Hinges, Table Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Carving Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Table and Tea Spoons, Meat Cutters, Apple Parers, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Hammers, Axes, Hatchets, Boring Machines, Augurs, Chisels, Planes, Compasses, Squares, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Wrenches, Rip, Panel and Cross-Cut Saws, Chains of all kinds, Shovels, Spades, Scythes and Snaths, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh-Bells, Shoe Lasts, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, Clothes Wringers and Wringers, Patent Churns and Patent [illegible] Machines generally, Grind-Stones, Patent [illegible] Lumber Sticks, Coal [illegible], Gates and Measures, [illegible] Steel Rifles, Shot Guns, Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Caps, Lead, Horse Shoes and Nails, Old Stove Plates, Grates and Fire Bricks, Well and Cistern Pumps, &c., &c.;

Harness and Saddlery Ware
of all kind, in great variety;
WOOD and WILLOW WARE
beyond description;
CARBON OIL and OIL LAMPS,
Fish Oil, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Rosin, Tar, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.; Silver-Plated Ware, Glassware, &c.
Family Groceries,
such as Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Spices, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Hominy, Fish, Crackers, Rice, Pearl Barley, &c.
Tobacco and Cigars,
Paint, Varnish, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe, Stove, Dusting, Clothes and Tooth Brushes, all kinds and sizes; Bed-Cords, Manilla Ropes, and many other articles, at the *lowest rates for cash*.
HOUSE SPOUTING
made, painted and put up as cheap as possible FOR CASH. A liberal discount made to country dealers buying Tinware by wholesale.
GEORGE HUNTLEY.
Ebensburg, July 25, 1873.-tf.

NEXT DOOR TO POST-OFFICE.
Cooking Stoves,
Heating Stoves.
TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE.

Having recently taken possession of the newly fitted up and commodious building on High street, two doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is better prepared than ever to manufacture all articles in the TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE line, all of which will be furnished to buyers at the very lowest living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full and varied assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves
of the most approved designs.

SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material. REPAIRING promptly attended to.

All work done by me will be done right and on fair terms, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and cannot be undersold in price. A continuance and increase of patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.
VALLIE LUTRINGER.
Ebensburg, Oct. 13, 1873.-tf.

G. C. K. ZAHM,
—DEALER IN—
DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS, GROCERIES,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,
AND ALL OTHER GOODS USUALLY KEPT IN A COUNTRY STORE.

WOOL AND COUNTRY PRODUCE
TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR GOODS.

Store on South Side of Main Street,
Ebensburg, Pa.

EBENSBURG
BOOK, DRUG and VARIETY STORE

HAVING recently enlarged our stock we are now prepared to sell at a great reduction from former prices. Our stock consists of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Leon's, Hall's and Allen's Hair Restoratives, Pills, Ointments, Plasters, Liniments, Pain Killers, Citrate Magnesia, Ess. Jamaica Ginger, Pure Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Lemon Syrup, Soothing Syrup, Spiced Syrup, Rhubarb, Pure Spices, &c.

Cigars and Tobaccos,

Blank Books, Deeds, Notes and Bonds; Cap, Post, Commercial and all kinds of Note Paper; Envelopes, Pens, Pencils, Arnold's Writing Fluid, Black and Red Ink, Pocket and Pass Books, Magazines, Newspapers, Novels, Histories, Bibles, Religious, Prayer and Toy Books, Penknives, Pipes, &c.

We have added to our stock a lot of FINE JEWELRY, to which we would invite the attention of the Ladies.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS at lower prices than ever offered in this place.

Paper and Cigars sold either wholesale or retail. LEMMON & MURRAY,
July 30, 1868. Main Street, Ebensburg.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE OVER!
AS WE ALL KNOW, BUT THE
PRICES
At E. J. MILLS'
CHEAP CASH STORE,
Are not over, but rather under, those of any other dealer in
Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Hats and Caps,
Boots, Shoes, Notions,
GROCERIEES, FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, &C.,
In this "Neck o' Timber."

A complete and elegant assortments of new goods now in store will positively be sold at the closest margin. Country produce at the highest market prices taken in exchange for goods. Full satisfaction guaranteed to all buyers. Store on High street, near Centre street.
E. J. MILLS.
Ebensburg, Jan. 16, 1874.-tf.

LOOK WELL TO YOUR UNDERSTANDINGS
JOHN D. THOMAS,
Boot and Shoe Maker

THE undersigned respectfully informs his [illegible] customers and the public [illegible] that he is prepared to manufacture [illegible] SHOES of any desired [illegible] BOOTS and finest French calf [illegible] quality, from the Brogans, in the [illegible] boots to the coarsest shortest notice [illegible] VERY BEST MANNER, on the like work [illegible], and at as moderate prices as [illegible] can be obtained anywhere.

[illegible] who have worn Boots and Shoes made [illegible] my establishment need no assurance as to the superior quality of my work. Others can easily be convinced of the fact if they will only give me a trial. Try and be convinced.

Repairing of Boots and Shoes attended to promptly and in a workmanlike manner.

Thankful for past favors I feel confident that my work and prices will commend me to a continuance and increase of the same.
JOHN D. THOMAS.

NOT TO BE CAUGHT TWICE.

A good story is told of a German, by the name of Schmidt, who had taken the precaution to insure the life of his wife for $5,000, and the stable for $900, believing the former might die and the latter might be burned, and he could not get along without some compensation for his loss. Both policies had been taken from the same agent. In a few months after the stable had been insured, it was destroyed by fire. Schmidt quietly notified the agent, and hinted to him that he would expect the $900 at the earliest possible moment.

The agent at once sent a carpenter to ascertain the cost of erecting a new stable of the same dimensions, having found that the property had been insured for more than it was worth. The builder reported that he could replace the stable with new material for $500; but, unfortunately, there was an ordinance against the erection of frame buildings—the old stable having been of wood. He was asked to estimate the cost of a brick stable, and reported the amount at $750.

The agent then notified Schmidt that he would build him a new brick stable in place of the old frame one; but Schmidt became very indignant at the proposition, saying,—

"I ton't understhand dis insurance piziness. I bay you vor nine hundred tollers, und ven my sthable burn down you make me a new von. I ton't vant a new sthable; I vant mine nine hundred tollers!"

The agent reasoned with Schmidt, but all to no purpose.

When the stable was about finished, Schmidt went to consult a lawyer, thinking that he could still get the amount of the policy, besides having the new stable. The lawyer, however, informed him that the company had the right to make good the loss by building a new stable, and expressed surprise at his desire of bringing suit against them.

"But," said Schmidt, "I insure for nine hundred tollers, and dis fellar put dem sthable up for seven hundred and fifty. I don't understhand dis in-hurance piziness!"

Finding that he could not compel the payment by law, he became disgusted with the insurance business altogether. Calling upon the agent, Schmidt said,—

"Mr. Agent, I vant you to sthop dat inshurance on mine vrow. I ton't pay no more monish that vay. I ton't understhand this in-hurance piziness!"

"Why, Mr. Schmidt," said the agent, much surprised, "you are doing a very foolish thing. You have paid a considerable portion of this policy already, and if your wife should die you would get five thousand dollars."

"Yaw, dat is vat you told me now," said Schmidt, "Ven I pays you on my sthable, you say I get nine hundred tollers if it vas purned down; so it vas purnt, and you will not give me mine monish. You say, 'Oh, dat vas an old frame sthable,' and you no pay nine hundred toller. Ven mine vrow dies, you den say to me, 'Oh, she vas an old Dutchvoman, and she not vord anydings—I get you a new English vife,' and so I ton't get mine five thousand tollers. You ton't fool Schmidt a couble of dimes!"

THAT BROAD-BRIMMED HAT.

Zebulon Carpenter is one of those single children of nature whose guilelessness is always involving others in trouble. He is all nature, all artlessness. Fifteen months ago he came from his home in Saratoga county. He had no money in his pockets; yet with confident face he entered Herman Wronkow's store and selected a large, very large stock of fancy goods. Mr. Wronkow knew that he was dealing with a mere child, one who did not understand the strict rules of commerce, and so when Carpenter said that he had money in his savings bank at home, and would send it down very soon, Mr. Wronkow packed up the goods and gave them to him.

Then Carpenter, without considering how his act might be constructed by the malicious police, crossed into Jersey and sold his new stock by auction. He went thence to Canada. Having been brought to this city under arrest he was taken before Justice Murray on the criminal process, and Deputy Nash waited outside to arrest him by order of Judge McAdam, on a civil action in case Justice Murray should not hold him. Carpenter was discharged, and then with child-like playfulness, he exchanged his peculiar broad-brimmed hat for a cap of a friend, and with his party walked from the court room before the eagle eye of Deputy Nash. The eye was ready for him. It fastened itself on the peculiar, broad-brimmed hat. The hat nodded good by, and the eye followed it closely. The eye never winked. At the proper time the owner of that eagle eye swooped down upon the wearer of the peculiar hat. A week has passed, and the owner of the eagle eye has not reported his capture. He has even held aloof from his usual haunts, and his associates have not known where to find him. It is supposed that Deputy Sheriff Nash is looking for the owner instead of the wearer of the peculiar, broad-brimmed hat.

FIGHTING POISON WITH POISON.

As an illustration of the power of one poison to counteract another in the human system, a recent case is this city furnishes a highly important and interesting instance. We give the statement as related to us by Dr. Harris, who was called to the relief of a would-be suicide, and who administered the successful antidote. The person had taken between forty and fifty grains of opium, and was fast dying. He could no longer swallow, his extremities were cold and had turned black, while his respirations only numbered between six and seven to the minute. This last of itself seemed to indicate that all hope was gone, as anything less than eight respirations a minute had heretofore been known as a sure precursor of death. As a last resort, the doctor determined to try heroic treatment, and he accordingly, with a hypodermic syringe, injected two thirds of a drachm of nux-vomica dissolved in a tea-spoonful of water beneath the skin over the heart, stomach, spine, and on each arm above the elbow, and on the calf of each leg. The quantity of nux-vomica would have been the death of any well man in existence, but in antagonism to the opium it was in this seemingly hopeless case an agent of life, and in fifteen minutes the man was sitting up in bed, conscious, and rapidly recovering.

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN,

OCTOBER, 1874.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT!

AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

NEW GOODS!

AT EXCEEDINGLY LO PRICES.

Medium and Fine Dress Goods!

EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS.

At 18¾ cents, new Fall Dress Goods in desirable styles and colors.
At 25 and 37½ cents, extra good bargains in Black Mohair Alpacas, finest kind.
At 50 cents, Empress Cloths, all shades—real bargains.
New English Serges, Sateens, Brilliantines, Suitings, Camel's Hair Cloth, &c.
Mourning Dress Goods, an unusually large assortment at very low prizes.
New Merinoes and Plaids in great variety.

A Choice Selection of

Ladies', Misses and Children's WOOLEN HOSE.

Muslins, Calicoes, Domestic Goods, &c., very cheap for Cash.

Extra good bargains in Linen Towels and Towelling, Russia Bath Towels, &c.
Bleached and Colored Table Linens, very low.
Shirting, Sheeting and Pillow-Case Muslins, all widths and qualities.
Furniture Chintzes, Dimities, Checks, &c., &c.

Morgan's Celebrated BLANKETS, YARNS, FLANNELS and CASSIMERES.

ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

Ladies', Misses', and Children's HATS and BONNETS,

trimmed and untrimmed. Elegant new French Flowers, Pompons, Plumes, Wings, &c. New Ribbons, handsome Sashes and Sash Ribbons; Ladies' Scarfs, Ties, Ruchings, &c. Kid Gloves, Silk Gloves, Lisle Thread and Cotton Gloves. Ladies', Misses' and Children's Underwear. Woolen Leggings, Baby Hoods, Cloaks, Scarfs, &c., &c.

Mourning Goods.

Veils, Shawls, Gloves, Shroudings, Crape Hats and Bonnets, always on hand.

BEADED TRIMMINGS, LACES, BELTS, POCKETS, PORTMONAIES, &c.

A FULL LINE OF EMBROIDERIES, LACES AND DRESS TRIMMINGS AT LOWEST PRICES.

Berghman's ZEPHYRS and GERMANTOWN YARN a Specialty.

AT THE POPULAR MAMMOTH STORE OF

GEIS, FOSTER & QUINN, 113 and 115 CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOWN.

W. D. M'CLELLAND.........JOHN HANNAN

M'CLELLAND & CO.,

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

Fancy and Plain

FURNITURE!

AND CHAIRS.

We keep constantly on hand in great variety a full line of elegant

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,

IN STYLES AND AT PRICES TO SUIT ALL CUSTOMERS

Having the most skillful workmen in the city, we are prepared to fill all orders for

OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE!

IN PIECES OR SUITS,

At PRICES Below

Either Eastern or Western Manufacturers.

Wareroom, No. 81 FRANKLIN Street,

NEARLY OPPOSITE POST-OFFICE,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Repairing Neatly and Promptly Done.

All Furniture sent for and delivered in the city free of charge. [5-13,'74.-tf.]

Wood, Morrell & Co.,

WASHINGTON STREET,

Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS

MILLINERY GOODS,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.
PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS,

Together with all manner of Western Produce such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT CARBON OIL, &c., &c.

Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

JOHNSTOWN FURNITURE EMPOIRUM.

WM. P. PATTON,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

—ALL KINDS OF—

CABINET FURNITURE

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Bureaus,
Bedsteads,
Washstands,
Sideboards,
Chamber Sets,
Parlor Sets,
Wardrobes,
Book Cases,
Lounges,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,
Cane Chairs,
Wood Seat Chairs,
Kitchen Furniture,
Bed Lounges,
Mattresses,
Tete-a-Tetes,
Extension Tables,
Dining Tables,
Cupboards,
&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

SCHOOL AND HALL FURNITURE

made to order in excellent style and at low prices. Cabinet and hairmakers' materials of all kinds for sale. Furniture delivered at any point in Johnstown or at Railroad Station free of extra charge. WM. P. PATTON.

Johnstown, Oct. 13, 1870.-tf.

G. W. YEAGER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

AND DEALERS IN

Heating, Parlor and Cooking Stoves,

No. 1402 Eleventh Avenue,

Altoona, Pa.

ROOFING and SPOUTING made to order and warranted perfect in manufacture and material.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly attended to, and polite attention accorded to all, whether they purchase or not.

Altoona, Sept. 2, 1873.-tf.

Ebensburg

WOOLEN FACTORY!

HAVING introduced new machinery into our Woolen Factory, we are now prepared to manufacture on short notice, CLOTHS, CASSINETS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS of all styles STOCKING YARNS, &c., &c.

Wool taken in exchange for goods or worked on shares. Market price paid for wool.

T. M. JONES & SONS.

Ebensburg, Feb. 24, 1872.-tf.

ESTABLISHED TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

FRANK W. HAY

Manufacturer,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

—OF—

TIN, COPPER,

—AND—

Sheet-Iron WARES,

AND DEALER IN

HEATING PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Sheet Metals,

—AND—

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS GENERALLY.

Jobbing in

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON

PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

Nos. 278, 280 and 282 Washington St.

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Andrew Moses,

DRAPER & TAILOR,

CLINTON STREET,

JOHNSTOWN, PA.

Parke's Marble Works,

139 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

MONUMENTS, HEAD and TOMB STONES, COUNTER and CABINET SLABS, MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Entire satisfaction guaranteed in price, design and execution of work.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly filled at the very lowest cash rates. Try us.

Oct. 24.-m.* JOHN PARKE.

LOGAN'S MARBLE WORKS!

131 Franklin Street, Johnstown.

JOHN W. LOGAN, - Proprietor,

MONUMENTS, HEAD AND TOMB STONES, COUNTER AND CABINET SLABS, AND MANTELS, &c., manufactured of the very best Italian and American Marbles. Perfect satisfaction in work, design and price guaranteed.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. [Johnstown, Nov. 11, '71.-tf.]

GEO M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law,* Ebensburg, Pa. Office on Centre street three doors from High street. [aug.27,'73.]

A GREAT STRIDE

UP AND OVER

Business Customs!

This Advertisement Copyrighted.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1874, in the Office of the Librarian of Congress, at Washington.

OLD METHODS found to be faulty or objectionable, discarded. A new and vastly advantageous plan hereby adopted!

OAK HALL

Already the Largest Clothing Concern in America, and leading the Trade,

!! STARTS ON A NEW CAREER !!

Thoroughly reorganized on a greatly improved plan.

Silencing Objectors! Assuring Equal Rights to All!
Ruling Out the Possibility of Unfairness! Securing a Scale of Still Lower Prices!
Dropping every feature liable even to Criticism!

GUARANTEEING PURCHASERS AGAINST MIS TAKES, FITS, REPRESENTATIONS, UNDERSTANDINGS.

DISSATISFACTION with Price or Purchase rendered IMPOSSIBLE!

A PLAN

By which it is hoped to double in the coming year the already immense business of

WANAMAKER AND BROWN

ENORMOUS ESTABLISHMENT.

Making its Annual Sales more than $5,000,000!!!

BY MERITING and SECURING the Patronage of all classes of the Community to a degree never before enjoyed by ANY one House in any department of trade!!! Sure to commend itself and be commended

BY ALL THOUGHTFUL FOLK.

Because advantageous alike to both buyer and seller.

Thirteen years of interested and eager observation of different methods of doing business, while establishing and extending the largest clothing trade in the United States, have brought us to the following conclusions: 1st. That a customer has a *right* to some GUARANTEE that his purchase shall prove exactly as represented. 2d. That *Cash throughout* is the only basis consistent with the very lowest prices, as credit in every case necessitates higher prices to cover losses by bad debts, interest, law suits, hire of collectors, increased number of book-keepers, etc. 3d. That, though justice does not require it, comfort and actual security in dealing are greatly promoted by giving to the purchaser the privilege *not only* of exchange of goods, but of *returning* the same within a given time, and have promptly *paid back the cash in full*. 4th. That all customers buying at the *same time*, should pay *precisely* the *same* price for the *same* quality of goods. 5th. That the interest of customers will be best served by abandoning the practice of paying salesmen a percentage on each sale, as it leads to "hurrying up," and sometimes "over persuading" buyers to take goods with which they are not fully suited. 6th. That as customers generally inquire into the character and quality of articles offered for sale, and may not always be correctly informed, or fully understand the clerks, a Label, made under the authority and guarantee of the firm, bearing a printed description of the name and quality of the goods, should be attached to each article.

Business men thoroughly bent on upright dealing, have been thinking over, working out and experimenting on propositions similar to the above, and here and there is an establishment which has accepted one or another of these conclusions, and ordered their business accordingly—one "Cash," another "One Price," &c.—but WE UNHESITATINGLY ADOPT THEM ALL, and confidently relying on the approval and support of an intelligent and discriminating public, we inaugurate what we believe to be the best system in the world, and we now announce One Price, Cash Payment, Cash Returned, and Full Guarantee, as the FOUR CARDINAL POINTS by which we shall hereafter steer our craft.

EXPLANATION AND ELABORATION

OF WANAMAKER & BROWN'S NEW PLAN.

1st POINT, "CASH." Houses doing a credit business *must* provide for losses on bad debts, interest on long-standing accounts, capital locked up, etc. To bear such losses themselves would drive them out of business. Therefore a per cent. is added to the price of each article sold, to cover this leakage, and Cash Payers whether they *know it or not, really pay the bad debts and the interest on the long credits of the other customers!!* Under the *Cash Payment* system one pays only for what he gets, and contributes nothing to a "Sinking Fund."

By this *Radical Change* we shall lose some of our customers no doubt, but we will gain ten where we lose one, the advantages being so great to all who can avail themselves of them. So we say

CASH THROUGHOUT.

Bring Money for Clothing, and we will supply it at prices *possible under no other plan.*

2d POINT, "ONE PRICE." The *fairness* of this feature of our plan all will praise. It is simply treating all alike—exacting nothing from indisposition to bargain or ignorance, and, at the same time, conceding all that shrewdness on the shrewdest customer's part could possibly extort, because the "One Price" which we mark on our goods, shall invariably be

NOT the "First" Price, but the LAST and LOWEST PRICE.
NOT the "TOP" Price, but the VERY BOTTOM PRICE.

In other words, Salesmen or "Headmen," have never been allowed, under ordinary circumstances, to fall below a certain figure! It is at that, or at a *lower* figure that we now determine to mark our goods, calculating the cost to the exact penny, and fixing the price at the low minimum profit on which business on a large scale can be conducted.

We know that the larger business we aim for and anticipate, will require a large increase in the number of customers, and we shall therefore see to it that the "One Price" is based on the Smallest Profit, calculated to the exact and lowest penny, which will not be difficult to do with universal Cash Payment for the rule. The price will be marked in plain figures and no alteration allowed.

NOTE.—Whenever the exigencies of the season, the state of trade, or the money market may demand, the right is reserved to go through our stock before or after business hours and mark down any lot or lots of goods, changing the figures on all the labels, so that the new rates are the same to all, and all buy alike at the mark down prices.

WANAMAKER & BROWN WILL NEVER HOLD THEIR GOODS.

3d POINT, "Full Guarantee." A printed Guarantee, bearing the signature of our firm, will accompany each garment as a Warrantee. This binds us in every sense, and will be honored as quickly as a good draft of the Government of the United States. This is a sample of the Full Guarantee, and tells its own story:

GUARANTEE.

We hereby guarantee
1st. *That the prices of our goods shall be as low as the same quality of material and manufacture are sold anywhere in the United States.*
2d. *That the prices are precisely the same to everybody for same quality, on same day of purchase.*
3d. *That the quality of goods is as represented on printed labels.*
4th. *That the full amount of cash paid will be refunded, if customers find the articles unsatisfactory, and return them unworn and uninjured within 10 days of date of purchase.*

[*Signed,*] *WANAMAKER & BROWN,*
OAK HALL,
Sixth and Market Streets, Phila.

DATE,..................................

4th POINT, "Cash Returned." This is simply a concession on our part to our customers, to secure them full confidence in dealing for goods *they know very little about*, and we thus prevent any occasion for dissatisfaction from any and every cause whatsoever. If the garment is not exactly what you thought, if your taste changes, if the "home folks" prefer another color or another shape, if you find you can buy the same material and style elsewhere for less money, if you conclude you don't need it after you get home, if the season changes suddenly and you wish you had not bought it, *bring it back* unworn and uninjured, and the full amount of money you paid will be returned on the spot. What more can we do for our customers than this, when we make our clothing so that they can draw the money value with it equally as well as with a check on the bank?

THE ADVANTAGES

incident to a system having for its cardinal points these which we have now explained, are simply innumerable. Saving of time and temper, perfect security, absence of all huckstering, &c., &c., &c., &c. But above all this

IT MAKES CLOTHING CHEAP.

! !

Sinking the prices several degrees below what they have been heretofore, or could possibly be under the old system.

By dispensing with certain clerks no longer needed, it reduces "Store Expenses."
By enforcing CASH Payments, the bad debts are avoided.
By putting plenty of ready money in hand, it enables us to buy goods at figures that credit men know nothing about.
By increase of sales, a smaller profit on each article is sufficient

All of these "*By-Ways*" lead direct to

CHEAPNESS,

and this without lowering the quality or style of our Celebrated make of Men's and Boys' Clothing.

SOME OTHER THINGS

Wherein our plan differs from others:
(a) It combines all the good points which exist, seperately, or in partial combinations, and it adds some new and important features.
(b) It gives such a guarantee as no house in the world, to our knowledge, ever ventured to give as a rule.
(c) It makes our goods equivalent to checks on a bank, whenever they are presented unworn or uninjured.
(d) It has the great advantage of an immense business already established, to sustain the "New Constitution," and under no other circumstances could so many radical concessions to customers be made.

We have for years been working towards the present point, and though naturally falling into the current methods of trade, we observed and noted the defects of the old systems, and have been carefully weighing for a long time these newer plans, and preparing for this

ENTIRE CHANGE OF BASE

We now, *swing clear of all combinations or customs, and burn the bridges behind us.*

Investigation is asked into all we have here put forth.

Staking the hard-earned and fought-for reputation of our house (of which we confess we are proud) on the faithful and exact fulfilment of all the promises and conditions herein laid down.

On this new, and in many respects Original Plan, we launch the Oak Hall Craft on

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3d, 1874.

[illegible]ons for the Fall Trade, and by all our experience in trade, and all our knowledge of human nature, we are led to anticipate that *Marvellous and unprecedented Increase of Business for which we are well prepared.* Our warehouses, comprising 27 spacious rooms, are stocked to the full—our home mills have been turning out large quantities of goods to us that are now in store, and Foreign fabrics by the ship load are now on our counters. Our workmen have been a small army, and as diligent and skillful as they are numerous. With the improvement already noted, there are also new styles, new cuts and more careful finishing. Everything possible has been done to meet and gratify the rush, and now LET IT BEGIN.

OAK HALL. (THE LARGEST CLOTHING-HOUSE IN AMERICA.) *S. E. Cor. 6th and Market Sts., Philadelphia.* WANAMAKER & BROWN.

THE MINUTENESS OF ATOMS.

Goldbeaters, by hammering, can reduce gold to leaves so thin, that 282,000 must be laid upon each other to produce the thickness of an inch; yet those leaves are perfect, or without holes, so that one of them laid upon any surface, as in gilding, gives the appearance of solid gold. They are so thin, that if formed into a book, 1,500 would only occupy the space of a single leaf of common paper; and an octavo volume of an inch thick would have as many pages as the books of a well-stocked ordinary library, of 1,500 volumes, with four hundred pages in each. Still thinner than this is the coating of gold on the silver wire of what is called gold lace; and we are not sure that such coating is of only one atom thick. Platinum and silver can be drawn into wire much finer than human hair. A grain of blue vitriol, or carmine, will tinge a gallon of water, so that in every drop the color may be perceived. In the milt of a codfish, or in water which certain vegatables have been infused, the microscope discovers animalcules of which many thousands together do not equal in bulk a grain of sand; and yet nature, with a singular prodigality, has supplied many of these with organs as complex as those of a whale or elephant; and the bodies consist of the same substances, or ultimate atoms, as that of man himself. In a single pound of such matter there are more living creatures than of human beings on the face of this globe. What a scene has the microscope opened to the admiration of the philosophic inquirer! Water, mercury, sulphur, or, in general, any substance when sufficiently heated, rises as vapor or gas; that is, it is reduced to the aeriform state. Great heat, therefore, would cause the whole of the material universe to disappear, and the most solid bodies to become quite as invisible and impalpable as the air we breathe. Few have contemplated an annihilation of the world more complete than this.

THE BAMBOO TREE.

Probably this tree subserves more purposes of usefulness than any other in the whole range of nature. The Indian obtains from it a part of his food, many of his household utensils, and a wood at once lighter and capable of bearing greater strain than heavier timber of the same. Beside, in expeditions in the trophics, under the rays of a vertical sun, bamboo trunks have more than once been used as barrels, in which water, much purer than could be preserved in vessels of any other kind, is fresh for the crew. On the western coast of Southern Asia the bamboo furnishes all the materials for the construction of houses, at once pleasant, substantial, and preferable to that of stone, which the frequently recurring earthquakes bring down upon the heads of the owners. The fact that the bamboo is hollow has made it useful for a variety of purposes—it serves as a measure for liquids, and, if fitted with a lid and a bottom, trunks and barrels are quite frequently made of it. Even small boats very often are made of the largest trunks by strengthening them with strips of other wood where needed. In one day they obtain the height of several feet, and with a microscope their developement can be easily watched. But the most remarkable feature about the bamboo is their blossoming. With all their marvellous rapidity of growth they bloom only twice in a century, the flower appearing at the end of fifty years. Like other grasses, they die after having borne seed. The highest of the bamboos is the sammot. In tracts where it grows in the greatest perfection, it sometimes rises to the height of one hundred feet, with a stem [illegible] eighteen inches in diameter at the base. The wood itself is only an inch in thickness.

DRINKING IN FRANCE.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati "Enquirer" writes: "During my brief stay in Paris I have seen at least five hundred thousand people, and in this number, only three drunkards and not a single crusader! Wine is a part of their meals. Everybody drinks. They put brandy in their coffee instead of milk. The father pours wine for his daughter, the mother for her children. On all the principal streets there are little tables placed on the sidewalk in front of the cafe, where all classes sit and drink and mingle freely together. But there is no disorder, no disturbance. In France it is not disgraceful for a man to drink, but it is ungenteel for him to get drunk. In America it is a disgrace to drink, and social damnation to get drunk. Here there are no bars or saloons where the front windows are painted, and there are no screens at the doors; nobody drinks on the sly. They drink light wines, drink leisurely, drink until they have enough, and then stop. An American has no time to drink leisurely. He is always in a hurry. He dodges into a saloon, bolts twenty-five cents' worth of poison, works half an hour, and runs in and takes another. Life is a rush with him, and he must have a stimulant, and wine is too light. Another difference; a man of the lowest class is considered a gentleman until he has proved himself otherwise, and he takes wine at the same table with the rich man without giving offense to the latter. Being treated like a gentleman, he acts like one.

Eleven bridges cross the famous river Thames, and over them go more people in a year than across any bridges in the world. They are fine specimens of architecture, made either of stone or iron, and some of them cost huge sums of money. Beneath all these bridges is a constant stream of boats plying upon the water. They go and come, up and down stream, and across in every direction, and in such numbers and confusion that the stranger cannot see how they escape running into and over one another. And such a noise as the stream [illegible] and the oarsmen and those connected with the boats keep up! It is positively deafening. In addition to all these bridges and boats, there is another mode of crossing the Thames. It is the tunnel, two miles below London bridge. This stupendous work extends beneath the bed of the river, and connects Wapping on the left bank with [illegible]riff on the right. It consists of two arched passages, one thousand two hundred feet long, fourteen feet wide, and sixteen feet high, all below the bed of the river. Whoever walks or rides through the tunnel [illegible] under the river Thames, with ships [illegible] fishes swimming over their heads.